# ECL1

*Main* | *Contents* ⇒ *ECL2*

In publications, **Egyptian Cosmological Linguistics, Part One**, aka **ECL1** (LH:2), is part [Z1] or [Z15] (one), of **20** slated, of Libb Thims' 13 Jul A70 (2025) launched online drafting 250-300 page **PhD** ( ▽) [D16, Z15G, C297D] dissertation proposal on Egyptian cosmological linguistics (ECL), namely: *Egyptian Cosmological Linguistics: Mathematical Origin of the Alphabetic Languages*.

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## Abstract

This page gives an introduction to and overall outline or framework for the proposed dissertation.

### Short abstract

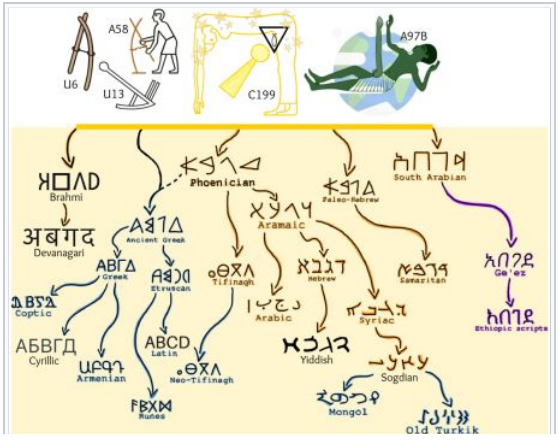
A PhD on ABC. An explanation of how more than 90% of English words — scientific words in particular, e.g. fire, chemistry, optics, thermo, mass, zygote, physics, biology, zoology, proton, photon, etc., as ranked in the most-hyperlinked terms (420+) table — can now be etymologically traced back to their pure, Egyptian "cosmological linguistics" framed, hieroglyphical roots, e.g. as now being listed in category:etymon (68+) page.[1]

### Aim

The aim 🎯 of this dissertation or project, at a *minimum*, will be that the reader will walk away having learned how the first four alphabet letters arose cosmically, mathematically, and geometrically, over the last 6K-years, carbon date attested, out of Abydos Egypt, from the hieroglyphics based language system of the Egyptians, as follows:

1. (air) ⇒ [U28] ⇒ [U6] ⇒ **A**
2. (stars) ⇒ [N1] ⇒ [C199] ⇒ **B**
3. (earth) ⇒ [G38, D58, A40] ⇒ [A97B] ⇒ **Γ** ⇒ **C**, **G**
4. [N1D] (pudenda) ⇒ **Δ** ⇒ **D**

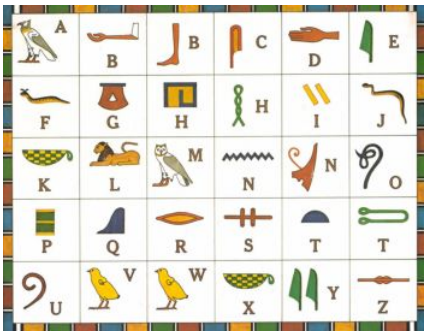
We certainly, to clarify, were not taught this logic during our kindergarten ABC song lessons.



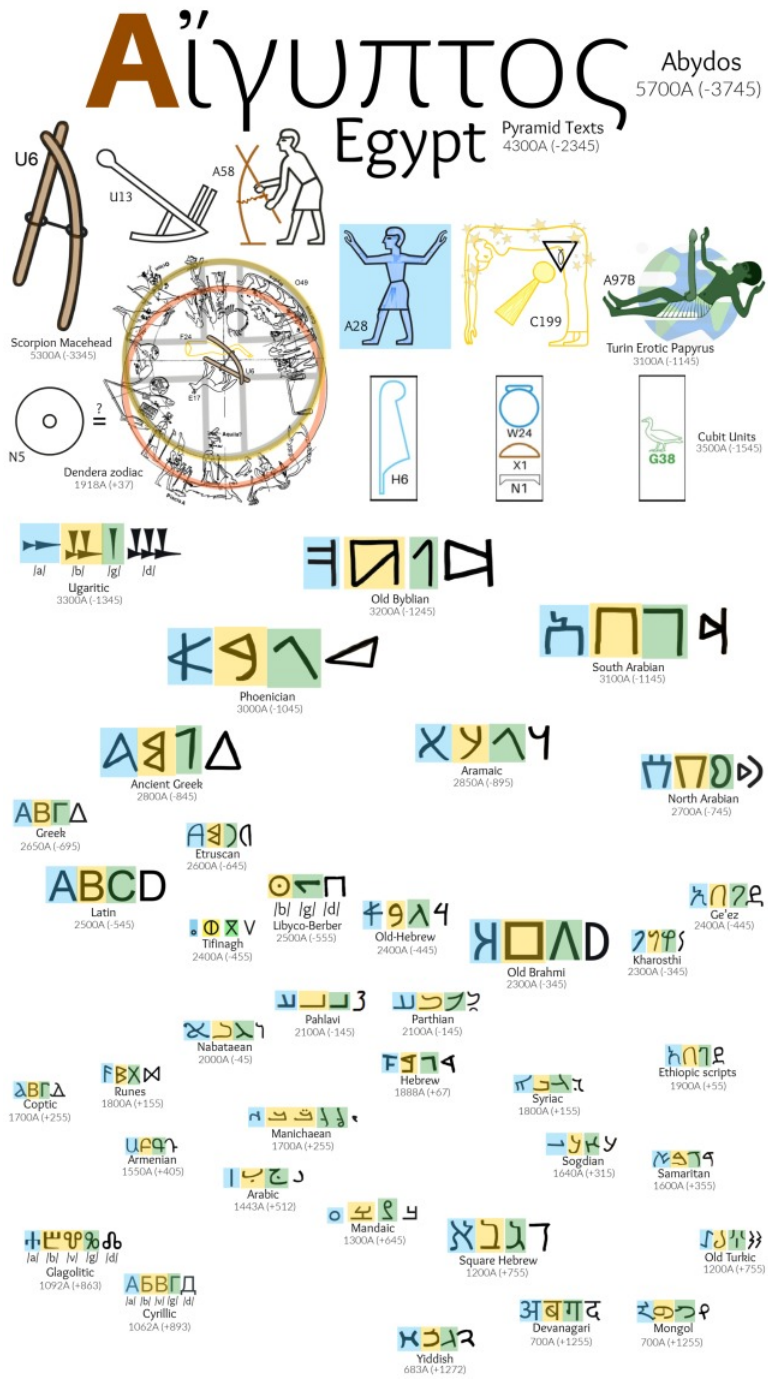
## Problem

The air-stars-earth cosmic signs evolved into alphabet letters as follows: [2]

The problem we are presently faced with is the following:[3]




This diagram is a children's version of the Champollion alphabet, by Bernard Badham (A60/2015), showing **A** to **Z** signs for each of the 24 letters of the English alphabet. The present day **problem**❓, we are now faced with, is that none of these signs are where the "actual" signs for letter types **A** = 𓄿 [U6] to **Z** = 𓅱 [E20] derive, as evidence now proves (Thims, A69/2024). The following diagram shows the updated new ABGD evolution model:[4]




This ABGD sequence or cosmic scheme, as we see, spread outward from Egypt, around the world, over the course of 3600-years, from the ABGD gods in the Ennead sequence (Pyramid Texts, 4300A/-2345) to Phoenician (3000A/1045) to Yiddish (683A/+1272) up to modern American English alphabet (127A/1828) ABCD. The following shows the first 10 of the 50+ chronologically listed ABGD sequences:

1. Ennead sequence (𓅱 / 𓃀 / 𓃭) [H6, N1, G38], Pyramid Texts (§:PT 599-602) (4300A/-2345)

2. **Cubit units** ( [N5, H6 / W24, X1, N1 / G38 / C297D], Egyptian alphabet (3500A/-1545)
3. Old Byblian  (3400A/-1445)
4. Ugaritic (), Ugaritic alphabet (3300A/-1345)
5. **Gods** [U6B, A28 / C297 / A97B], Turin Erotic Papyrus (3100A/-1145)
6. **Old South Arabian** () (3100A/-1145)
7. **Phoenician** (), Phoenician alphabet (3000A/-1045)
8. Aramaic (), Aramaic alphabet (2850A/-895)
9. **Old Greek** () (2800A/-845)
10. Old North Arabian () (2700A/-745)

Herein we see how the Egyptian ABGD cosmology scheme spread around the world, whatever be the transmission mechanism, as will be digressed on here.

**Longest attested languages**

The languages shown here: Phoenician, South Arabian, Greek, Aramaic, Etruscan, Sanskrit, Tifinagh, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ge'ez, Coptic, Arabic, Syriac, Cyrillic, Latin, Yiddish, Armenian, Sogdian, Runic (Runes), Mongolian, Old Turkic, among others, where the lines blur, e.g. Persian, have been re-classified as Egyptian "alphabetic languages", in that they all derive from the gods "alpha"  [U28] and "beta"  [N1], as they are called in Greek, their original Egyptian names only known imprecisely, other than their original various quadrat designations, all framed on the ancient Egyptian language, the longest attested language by usage:

| | Language | Years | Script | Start | End |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Egyptian** | **4,500** | Lunar script; precession script | 5700A (-3745) | 1200A (+755) |
| 2 | Greek | **3,500** | Mycenaean Greek; Greek lunar script | 3400A (-1445) | Present |
| 3 | Chinese | **3,300** | Chinese characters | 3200A (-1245) | Present |
| 4 | Sumerian | **3,000** | Cuneiform | 4850A (-2895) | 1850A (+105) |
| 5 | Persian | **2,500** | Persian lunar script | 2450A (-495) | Present |
| 6 | Hebrew | **2,400** | Hebrew lunar script | 2300A (-345) | Present |
| 7 | Sanskrit | **2,300** | Brahmi lunar script | 2200A (-245) | Present |
| 8 | Mayan | **1,900** | Maya script | 2200A (-245) | 300A (1655) |
| 9 | Arabic | **1,900** | Arabic lunar script | 1830A (+125) | Present |
| 10 | French | **1,800** | French lunar script | 1700A (+255) | Present |
| 11 | English | **1,600** | English lunar script | 1500A (+455) | Present |
| 12 | Coptic | **1,400** | Coptic lunar script | 1900A (+55) | 500A (1455) |
| 13 | Latin | **1,350** | Latin lunar script | 2600A (-645) | 1250A (+705) |
| 14 | Japanese | **1,350** | Kanji & kana | 1300A (+655) | Present |
| 15 | German | **1,250** | German lunar script | 1190A (+765) | Present |
| 16 | Phrygian | **1,200** | Phrygian lunar script | 2700A (-745) | 1500A (+455) |
| 17 | Phoenician | **1,000** | Phoenician lunar scrip | 3000A (-1045) | 2000A (-45) |
| 18 | Swedish | **800** | Swedish lunar script | 730A (1225) | Present |
| 19 | Spanish | **750** | Spanish lunar script | 700A (-1255) | Present |
| 20 | Norse | **700** | Nordic lunar script | 1200A (+755) | 500A (1455) |
| 21 | Etruscan | **650** | Etruscan lunar script | 2650A (-695) | 2000A (-45) |
| 22 | Italian | **650** | Italian lunar script | 600A (1355) | Present |

**Precession language family**

The argument presented herein, building on this new ABGD logic, is that this 4,500-year employed powerful hieroglyphics based Egyptian language system, did not simply *disappear* or ghost out, as most now believe or are taught, but rather its underlying cosmological linguistics framework was sublimated, mathematically, into the languages we now use and employ, defined newly as the precession language family, as categorized by branch, namely: type 14, type 22, or type 28, among the world's top 50 employed languages presently, as shown below:

**Languages with at least 50 million first-language speakers**[5]

| | Language | Native speakers (in millions) | Language family | Branch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mandarin Chinese | 941 | Sino-Tibetan | Sinitic |
| 2 | Spanish | 486 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 3 | English | 380 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 4 | Hindi | 345 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 5 | Bengali | 237 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 6 | Portuguese | 236 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 7 | Russian | 148 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 8 | Japanese | 123 | Japonic | Japanese |
| 9 | Yue Chinese | 86 | Sino-Tibetan | Sinitic |
| 10 | Vietnamese | 85 | Sino-Tibetan/Precession | Vietic |

**Languages with at least 50 million first-language speakers**[5]

| | Language | Native speakers (in millions) | Language family | Branch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Turkish | 84 | Turkic | Oghuz |
| 12 | Wu Chinese | 83 | Sino-Tibetan | Sinitic |
| 13 | Marathi | 83 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 14 | Telugu | 83 | Dravidian | South-Central |
| 15 | Western Punjabi | 82 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 16 | Korean | 81 | Koreanic | |
| 17 | Tamil | 79 | Dravidian | South Dravidian |
| 18 | Egyptian Arabic | 78 | Precession | Type 22/**Type 28**? |
| 19 | Standard German | 76 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 20 | French | 74 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 21 | Urdu | 70 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 22 | Javanese | 68 | Austronesian | Malayo-Polynesian |
| 23 | Italian | 64 | Precession | **Type 28** |
| 24 | Iranian Persian | 62 | Precession | ? |
| 25 | Gujarati | 58 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 26 | Hausa | 54 | Precession | ? |
| 27 | Bhojpuri | 53 | Precession | Type 14 |
| 28 | Levantine Arabic | 51 | Precession | Type 22 |
| 29 | Southern Min | 51 | Sino-Tibetan | Sinitic |

**ABΓΔ (𓄿𓃀𓂝𓂧) vs ABGD (𓀀𓁐𓃀𓂧)?**

These four newly deciphered signs, for **A**, **B**, **Γ** (C, G) and **Δ** (D), can be compared to the now popularized A to Z children's version of the Champollion alphabet, as shown below, from the cover of Bernard Badham's *Sign List & Vocabulary: Learning to Read Hieroglyphs and Ancient Egyptian Art* (A60/2015)[3], which are based on the currently accepted table of transliteration schemes[W]:

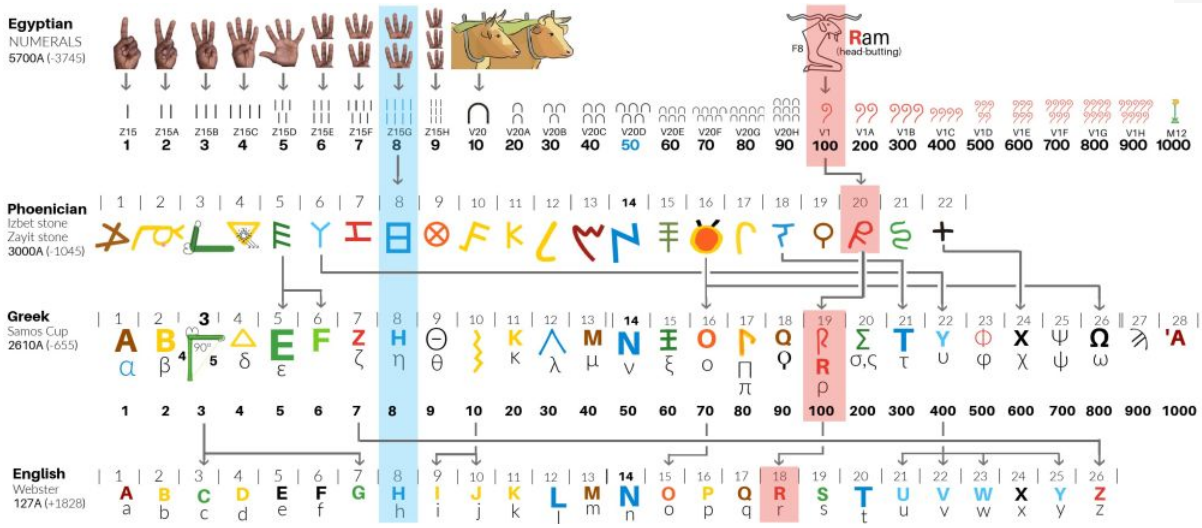
| | A | B | Γ | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Champollion** (123A/1832) | | | | |
| | 𓀀 [G1] | 𓃀 [D36] 𓂧 [D58] | 𓂝 [W11] | 𓂧 [D46] |
| **Thims** (A69/2024) | ⇒ 𓄿 [U28] ⇒ 𓀀 [U6] | ⇒ 𓃀 [N1] ⇒ [C199] | ⇒ 𓂝𓂧 [G38, D58, A40] | [N1D] |

When comparing the first four letters of each, Champollion version (carto-phonetics based version) vs Thims version (EAN based version), we see there is **NO match** whatsoever?

Either one of the two is incorrect or we must confusedly believe that the Egyptians were using two different phonetic hieroglyphic alphabets system: the one originally used to start the alphabet (3100A/-1145) and a Rosetta Stone (2151A/-196) reduced phonetic sign version, used to write the names of foreign rulers, in simplified phonetic signs, like the Chinese did?

**Letters H (𓉔) and R (𓂋)**

Next, when we compare the Young-Champollion claim, based on the Berenice cartouche argument, that the mouth 𓂋 sign 𓃀 [D21], out of which ALL spoken 𓂋𓏏 sounds arise, made just the /r/ phoneme, in the ancient Egyptian linguistics system, this does not match with the newly decoded, evidence based, mathematical proof that the actual REAL letter **R**, derives from the side view of a ram headbutting 𓃒 [F8], which is first attested in the Tomb UJ (5300A/-3345) number tags as the ram horn spiral 𓍢 [V1T] sign, later becoming the 𓎆 [Z1] sign, then eventually standardized as the Egyptian numeral 100 sign 𓍢 [V1], which became Greek numeral 100 or the rho (ρ) sign, and our modern day letter R, as the 18th letter in the 26 character American English alphabet of Noah Webster (127A/1828):



We also see, in this alphabet evolution diagram, that letter **H** derives directly from the Egyptian numeral eight sign [Z15G], which is likewise attested in the the Tomb UJ (5300A/-3345) number tags. This conflicts with Gardiner's claim that so-called "reed shelter in fields" sign [O4] made the /h/ phoneme to ancient Egyptians?

This is no longer a subtle problem that can be swept under the rug, as it seems to have been now for the last two centuries? In other words, to argue the following:

- [O4] ≠ /h/
- [D21] ≠ /r/

requires that the entire system of modern day status quo Young-Champollion based transliterations of signs needs a 100% overhaul and redo, from the ground up. The following two mathematically proved data points, evidence attested to the Tomb UJ (5300A/-3345) number tags, found in Abydos Egypt, is what can presently be defined as the start of modern linguistics:

- [Z15G] = **H** = /h/
- [V1] = **R** = /r/

Everything before the acknowledgement of these two new mathematically proved data points, can be classified as something akin to alchemical linguistics.

## Larger goal

The larger goal, in the work presented herein, will be, firstly, to replace the now popular "out of Sinai" alphabet origin theory, with an "out of Abydos" alphabet origin theory.

Secondly, to overthrow and replace proto-Indo-European (PIE) linguistics theory with a new model which explains that Indian (or Sanskrit), European, Asiatic (or oriental), Phoenician, Old South Arabian, Old North Arabian, Ethiopic, a few other North African languages, and to some extent Sumerian and Akkadian languages, among a few others, i.e. all ABGD script based languages (excluding neo-transitions such as Vietnamese), have an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic cosmology framed basis.

Thirdly, that the method by which Young and Champollion translated Greek names, from the hieroglyphic section of the Rosetta Stone, using the so-called "Chinese hypothesis" of Antoine Sacy (144A/1811), to make a hypothetical hieroglyphic "reduced phonetic" sign alphabet, namely the Young alphabet and Champollion alphabet, is incorrect.

Lastly, using this new ABGD out of Egypt mathematical cosmology based toolset, to show how hieroglyphic based etymologies, i.e. root etymologies, of words in the ABGD languages, such as mother, father, three, green, night, clock, among 1000s of other common source words, can be now derived, based on physical linguistic evidence (something very foreign to modern day linguists), from the *common source* of Abydos, Egypt, rather than the formerly-believed hypothetical *common source* of PIE land, somewhere forever "east of the asterisk *" of an imagined never-never land, as Wendy Doniger (A24/1979) aptly summarized things.

### Examples

Some examples of what the reader will learn — or at least have *new* food, e.g. (bread) or [X1] ≠ /t/ phoneme, for thought — include:[6]

| | New Model ✅ | Old Model ❌ |
|---|---|---|
| A | Letter **A** is type-based on the hoe [U6] sign, aka hiero-alpha (Kircher, 301A1654; Thims, A67/2022). | Letter **A** is type-based on the ox head [F1], or rather dead inverted ox head [F1B] sign (Hesychius, 1400A/+555; Gardiner, 39A/1916). |
| /a/ | The Egyptian phonetic sign for /a/ is the air sign [H6], i.e. ostrich feather, which comes out of the mouth of the Harpocrates (Ἁρποκράτης) [**880**] child [A17], aka zygote (ζυγου) [**880**], after he is born out of the rising **1000**-value lotus [M12], as a bulb of sun light [R29], the /a/ phoneme being the "baby vowel" (Lamprais, 1930A/+25), made as wind, from the lungs, passes through the **T**-shaped trachea [F36] or [R26], of the T-O map of the cosmos, at which point the child takes his **10,000** value finger [D50], aka "finger of silence" (Ovid, 1947A/+8), off [A17] his lips, and vocal sound is made, aka the cry of the phoenix (Thims, A69/2024). | The Egyptians did NOT have a sign for the /a/ vowel, as evidenced by the name ΠΤΟΛΕΜ-**Α**-ΙΟΣ in the *conjectured* Ptolemy cartouche (Young, 136A (1819); or the Egyptian phonetic sign for /a/ is the vulture [G1], aka "sparrow hawk", used as a reduced foreign name phonetic in the name **Α**-ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ of the *conjectured* Alexander cartouche (Champollion, 133A/1822). |
| | The word green, the color of plants, derives from the hiero-name: [G38, D58, A40], aka Geb, the plant-skin colored Egyptian earth and geometry god, whose body [A97A], with erection [D52], is the type origin of letter **G** (1) (Zolli, 30A/1925; Thims, A67/2022); and whose T-shaped trachea sign: [R26], is the **T** of the T-river system of the **T-O map** of the **cosmos**. | The word green, the color of plants, derives from the *reconstructed* proto-Indo-European word *gʰreh₁-[W], meaning: "to grow" (Michiel, A53/2008; Kroonen, A63/2013). |
| | The "original home" (urheimat) /oor-hye-maht/ {German} (Schleicher, 102A/1853) of the Indian and European languages is Abydos, Egypt, dated to 6000A (-4045) (Thims, A68/2023). | The "original home" (urheimat) /oor-hye-maht/ {German} (Schleicher, 102A/1853) of the Indian and European languages is the Pontic–Caspian steppes[W], dated to 6000A (-4045) (Gimbutas, A11/1966). |

These are a few of 100s if not 1000s off examples discerned in the newly-growing evidenced-based mathematically-derived field of **Egyptian cosmological linguistics** (ECL). In short, a modern, Internet age, i.e. free Google Books and Archive available, person, should, in theory, be letter **A** origin literate, before doing anything else.

## Terminology

A discussion on subject namesake, which historically has been defined variously as: the "cosmos created geometrically via a 3:4:5 triangle" (Plato; Plutarch), cosmic stoicheia (Bible), isopsephy, gematria, Pythagoreanism, gnosticism, letter mysticism, lettrism, Ḥurufism, gimaṭriyah (הירטמיג), ḥisāb al jummal (لمجلا باسح), alphanumerism, stichology, linguistic cosmology, cosmological linguistics (Cole, 39A/1994), Egyptian alphanumerics (Swift, A43/1998), alphanumerics (AN), Egypto alpha-numerics (EAN) (Thims, A68/2023), alphanumeric cosmology and or generally a subject "halfway between linguistics and mathematics" (Acevedo, A65/2020).

### Night etymon?

The subject matter in question, in short, revolves around the puzzle of how is that people in Greece, Rome, India, and Europe use the same essential names for things? To use a simple example, of a common source namesake, the word "night" is shown below and illustrated adjacent:

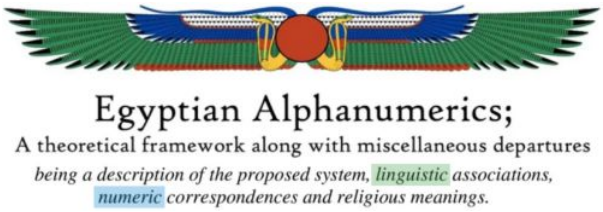
- nux (νύξ[W]) [**510**] {Greek, 2800A/-845}
- nox {Latin, 2500A/-545}
- nákti (नक्ति[W]) {Sanskrit, 2300A/-345}
- nahts (ᚾᚨᚺᛏᛊ[W]) {Gothic, 1400A/+555}
- niht[W] {Old English, 1000A/+945}

The answer, argued herein, is that these words all derive from the Egypt hieroglyphic language system, transmitted to these countries, during the linguistic dark age, mathematically; the transmission mechanism either being by conquering and colonization, e.g. during the Sesostris world empire era, or by other methods such as priest style missionaries or via education transmission.

A satellite view of Egypt at night, showing the N-bend, L-branch, and delta of the Nile, which is there the types for letters: **N**, **L**, and **Δ** originated, as explained herein; along with various language cognates for the word night.

### Swift

In A17 (1972), Peter Swift, while studying civil engineering and Egyptology, as a college student, noted that the **28** chapter Leiden I350 (3200A/-1245-, with chapters numbered in modular nine order: 1, 2, 3 … 10, 20, 30 … 100, 200, 300 … 1000, matched the numbering system of the Greek alphabet and Greek numerals, from which one can obtain linguistic associations base on numerical correspondences, between Egyptian language and Greek language, all framed around what he calls the "mechanics of the universe", thereafter drafting a 400+ page manuscript titled *Egyptian Alphanumerics: a Theoretical Framework along with Miscellaneous Departures*, coining the term Egyptian alphanumerics in about A43 (1998), title page section shown below:


Egyptian Alphanumerics;
A theoretical framework along with miscellaneous departures
being a description of the proposed system, linguistic associations, numeric correspondences and religious meanings.

Thims (A68/2023), independent of Swift, while working on the Leiden I350, coined the term Egypto alpha-numerics (EAN) as the namesake of this subject.

### Cole

In 39A (1994), Juan Cole, in his "The World as Text", being a short treatise on "cosmological symbolism" by Shaykh Ahmad (150A/c.1805), about how Allah, the Islamic creator god, was said to have written a text or *kitabah* (كتابة[W]), meaning: "to write ", on a myrtle leaf , 2,000-years *before* he created the universe, causing it to grow, and placing it on a throne, captures aspect of what he calls cosmological linguistics, meaning alphabet letters, in the Greco-Arabic tradition, defined as having a cosmic dimension:

> "The contours of this **linguistic cosmology** are delineated by two sets of poles, simplicity and complexity, and immateriality versus materiality. It is here that the old Greek practice of calling both the elements (earth, air, fire and water) and the letters of the alphabet *stoicheia* becomes important. For Shaykh Ahmad, as well, the letters are elements, so that letter mysticism in this Greco-Arabic tradition is not only cosmological linguistics but also atomistic physics, and natural, **'cosmic' dimension to the alphabet** as symbol can therefore also be discerned."
>
> — Juan Cole (A39/1994), "The World as Text" (pgs. 156-57)[7]

Thims, likewise, independently, coined (16 Mar A70/2025) the term "cosmological linguistics", as a proposed namesake for a new college course, and later introduced the term "Egyptian cosmological linguistics" (ECL), semi-influenced by Cole's terminology usage.

### Fideler

In A38 (1994), David Fideler, in his *Jesus Christ, Sun of God: Ancient Cosmology and Early Christian Symbolism* (A38/1993), defined the subject of cosmological linguistics as geometry based sacred language, aka gematria, practiced before the time of Plato:

> "The word gematria is based on the Greek word *geometria* (γεωμετρία[W]) or geometry, and there exists definitive evidence that gematria constituted a *sacred language* of Greek theology and was used before the time of Plato."
>
> — David Fideler (A38/1993), *Jesus Christ, Sun of God: Ancient Cosmology and Early Christian Symbolism* (pg. 27)

While he does not specifically give a namesake to his subject, his overall evidence based argument might well summarize as: "sacred cosmic geometry based linguistics and architecture." Fideler appends a 4-page "index of gematria", listing the numerical value of various words and names, alluding the premise that this logic traces back to Egypt.

## Barry

Following Fideler, Kieren Barry, in his *The Greek Qabalah: Alphabetic Mysticism and Numerology in the Ancient World* (A44/1999) defines his subject as "isopsephy", aka equal pebble word name making, giving the following summary:

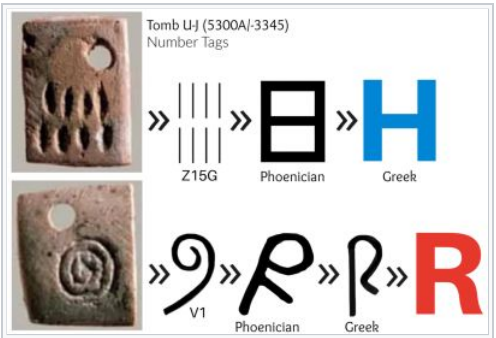
> "**Alphabetic numerals** were **invented by the Greeks**, perhaps at the eastern Greek city of Miletus on the coast of modern Turkey, possibly as early as the eighth century BCE (2700A/-745). The Milesian numerical system replaced all others in the lands of the Middle East during the centuries of Greek rule that followed the Macedonian conquest. Egyptians, Persians, Phoenicians, Arabs, and Jews all eventually adopted the Greek system of using letters as numerals."
>
> — Kieren Barry (A44/1999), *The Greek Qabalah: Alphabetic Mysticism and Numerology in the Ancient World* (pgs. 20-21)

Barry employs the term "numerology" throughout, mixed with other terms such as: "alphabetic numerology", "numerical wordplay", etc., all based on the following model that letter-numbers were invented by the Greeks, generally by Pythagoras, but in the post Homer / Hesiod era. He appends a 56-page "Dictionary of Isopsephy". The problem with calling Greek isopsephy by the Americanized name "numerology", is that the former is based on a modular nine arithmetic table, whereas the latter just randomly attaches numbers to the American alphabet letters, in a meaningless way.

### Greek invention problem?

The following quote captures the main problem with the Barry model:

> "It is **overly straining serious academic credibility** to suggest, as David Fideler does in does in *Jesus Christ: Sun of God* (pgs. 72-80), that the names of Olympian deities such as Zeus, Hermes, and Apollo, that were NOT known to Homer in the eighth century BCE (2700A) when **alphabetic numerology was NOT in existence** (unlike Hellenistic deities such as Abraxas or Mithras), had their spelling based on isopsephical or geometrical considerations, or that such factors influenced the introduction of the long vowels into the alphabet."
>
> — Kieren Barry (A44/1999), *The Greek Qabalah* (note #12 [pg. 154] of ch. 10: The Christians)



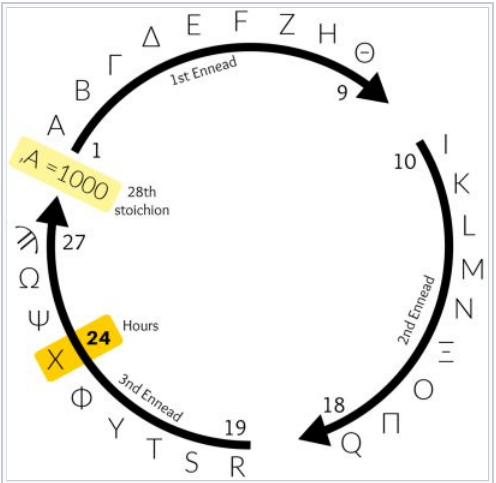
A visual which shows that letters H and R derive from Egyptian numerals 𓏺𓏺𓏺 [Z15G] and 𓄡 [V1].

Barry argues, specifically, that Pythagoras was the one who first attached numbers to letters to make numerical based names and words. Presently, however, alphabetic numerals: **H** (8) and **R** (100), have now been traced back (Thims, 9 Mar A67/2022) to the Tomb U-J (5300A/-3345) number tags, from Abydos, Egypt, as shown adjacent. This moves attested Indo-European language origin back by 2,600-years and finds the evidenced-based "proto home" (urheimat), of these common source languages to be that of Abydos, predating 5,700A (-3745), when the ox yoke sign ∩ [V10], aka Egyptian numeral 10, was used on black rim pots in Abydos (see: oldest attested letters).

## Gadalla

In A61 (2016), Moustafa Gadalla, in his *Egyptian Alphabetical Letters of Creation Cycle*, followed by his *Ancient Egypt: Universal Writing Modes* (A62/2017), while not introducing new terminology, is generally credited with being the first to argue that the 28 stanza Leiden I350, modular nine ordered from 1 to 1000, mathematically proves that Greek language, Hebrew language, and Arabic language are all Egyptian language based:

> "The **Egyptian alphabetical system**, defined by Plutarch as a 5² based [25-sign] letter system, confirmed in the numeration utilized in the 28 stanzas or mansions of the moon 🌕 of the Leiden I350 (3200A/-1245), which is behind the 28 letter-numbers of the Arabic alphabet, is the **mother** of **all languages** in the world."
>
> — Moustafa Gadalla (A61/2016), *Egyptian Alphabetical Letters: of Creation Cycle* (pgs. 3-4, 27, 32)



The 28 letters of the alphabet, as Gadalla (A61/2016) explains, are divided into three Egyptian Enneads, which combine to make for a cosmic cycle, daily (**X**) cycles, yearly (**A** or 𓇋 [M12]) cycles, and **72** year precession cycles.

The key term we can take away from his work is "cycle" 🔄, in that, as we will show, the alphabet is based on a number of cycles, specifically:

1. Daily cycle of the earth 🌍 rotating once per day; symbolized by letter chi (X) [600], the 24th stoicheia.
2. Lunar cycle, the moon 🌕 changes phase once per 28 days, which regulates the female ovulation ○ cycle, and determines the number of days, i.e. 280-days, that a human is in the womb; and is the basis of the 28 stoicheia of the alphabet; this also gave way to the 36 decans and 27 to 28 lunar mansions, which plays a roles as the storyboard backdrop of the alphabet story.
3. Agricultural cycle, aka farming order; based on the earth rotating around the sun ☀ once per year, which makes for a 150-day Nile 🐊, which brings new crop soil yearly.
4. Precession cycle, wherein the earth precesses or wobbles on its axis, as it spins, changing with respect to the background stars ✨ at a rate of 1 degree per 72 years, making a complete precession of the equinox cycle once every 26,000-years.

This makes the letters or stoicheia a conceptualized time keeping calendar of sorts, as the ancients originally viewed things.

## Acevedo

In A65 (2020), Juan Acevedo, in his PhD dissertation turned book *Alphanumeric Cosmology: From Greek into Arabic*, summarized things as follows:

> "Any dictionary of Ancient Greek will give two main meanings for the word stoicheion (στοιχεῖον), that of 'letter' and that of 'element'; *kd' stoicheia* (κδ' στοιχεῖα) [24 stoicheia] means 'the 24 letters', but *d stoicheia* (δ' στοιχεῖα) [4 elements] means 'the four elements'. In addition to this grammato-physical duality, letters were used from the sixth century BC [2500A/-545] and down to the High Middle Ages to represent numbers: Greek, Hebrew and Arabic alphabets were used in very similar ways for all sorts of arithmetical purposes, from everyday calculations to advanced mathematics.
>
> The joint usage of the same notation by language and numbers allowed naturally for certain practices **halfway between linguistics and mathematics** which are quite alien to our contemporary experience of 'number' and which I think can be accurately called **alphanumeric**.
>
> These practices were rooted in a subtly different perception of the boundaries between letters and numbers, and this is why this work is also an attempt at 'a wider semiotics of writing' (Psychoyos, A50/2005) in which the alphabet is considered not just a graphic device, but a very tight knit

integration of phonetic, graphic and numerical values (Lougovaya, A62/2017)[8] which when combined determine the extent of its applications in other fields. This is also why this work is concerned with grammar as much as with arithmetic, and with phonetics and prosody as much as with calligraphy, in a synthesis that may be best characterised as '**alphanumeric cosmology**.'

Other denominations used in very closely related works include 'letter mysticism', '**numerology**', 'lettrism', 'Ḥurufism'. Even though some are lexically simpler to use, they have the disadvantage of being one sided or culturally and *historically charged*. Of course, new and descriptive compounds are possible, like 'alphanumerism', or reclaiming the rare 'stichology', but I would not like to be responsible for proliferating neologisms."

— Juan Acevedo (A65/2020), *Alphanumeric Cosmology: From Greek into Arabic* (pgs. xviii-xix)[9]

Moreover:

"From our contemporary perspective, this technique of **calculating the numerical values of words** has inevitable esoteric and mystical connotations, partly due to the advent of a different system and the **rupture of the alphanumeric connection**, but mostly due to the prominence it acquired among Jewish and Muslim scholars, as **gimaṭriyah** (הירטמיג), derived from a Greek word [*geometria* (γεωμετρία[W])], and in the Islamic world as **ḥisāb al jummal** (لمجلا باسح), the 'reckoning of the total', and particularly among schools and individuals related to Kabbalists and Sufis, who would influence countless developments in the fields of magic, alchemy and other esoteric disciplines. It must not be overlooked, however, that even today, within the Hebrew and Arabic speaking communities, the practice of **numerology** (as generally labelled nowadays) retains an immediacy and a matter of fact presence that is easy to ignore from a Latin alphabetic worldview, from child-naming to toponyms, medicine and politics, the use of **gematria** is very alive on the streets of large parts of Africa and Asia."

— Juan Acevedo (A65/2020), *Alphanumeric Cosmology: From Greek into Arabic* (pg. 45)

Acevedo, in short, defines this new field as alphanumeric cosmology, which is half way between mathematics and linguistics. Acevedo, of note, does not venture into the subject of the possible Egyptian origin of alphanumeric cosmology, as we are doing herein.

### Thims

On 16 Mar A70 (2025), Thims, building on Plato, Plutarch, Swift, Fideler, Barry, Gadalla, and Acevedo, and others, but at this point independent of Cole, arrived at the term "cosmological linguistics", as the namesake for an elective course that he was thinking about teaching modern day college students in Egyptology and linguistics, if such a textbook was written:

"The term 'cosmological linguistics'[10] seems to be the new namesake for the proposed sub-department of Egyptology.[11] This would thematically subsume the terms: 'Egypto alpha-numerics' (Swift, A43/1998; Thims, 22 Apr A68/2023), 'alphanumeric cosmology' a subject 'halfway between linguistics and mathematics' (Acevedo, A65/2020), and 'precession linguistics' (Thims, 22 Jan A70/2025)."

— Libb Thims (A70/2025), "mental note", arisen while driving (latter written ✍ on lined notepad); namesake solution to the, then previously unnamed, albeit proposed 'experimental course, program, department', which Thims emailed (13 Mar A70/2025) a university department head about, Mar 16

On 13 Jul A70 (2025), Thims, instead of previous plan to write the entire treatise on cosmological linguistics in Word file format, conceived the new model that to write a dissertation online, in Hmolpedia, as a series of connected wiki pages, and therein arrived at the acronym of ECL or "Egyptian cosmological linguistics", as compared to the previous acronym CL or "cosmological linguistics", as working URL handle way to organize all the wiki pages, e.g. ECL1, ECL2, etc.

### Summary

The first four rows, in the following table, summarizes the various namesakes of the subject of word or name formation by letter-number systems, using a modular nine arithmetic system:

| | Number system | | Subject | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Egyptian numerals | ⇒ | Seshat {numbers} 𓇋 [R20] + Thoth {letters} 𓁟 [C3] = cosmos ✨ calculations | = | **ECL** |
| 2. | Greek numerals | | Isopsephy (ἰσοψηφία[W]) = "equal pebble words" | | |
| 3. | Hebrew numerals | | Gematria (γεωμετρία[W]) ⇒ gimaṭriyah (הירטמיג) = "letter geometry" | | |
| 4. | Arabic alphabet | | ḥisāb al jummal (لمجلا باسح) = "reckoning of the total" | | |
| 5. | *English numerals* | ⇒ | Numerology (nonsense) | = | 🙄 |

The last row is include as an example of what results when one tries to assign numbers to the English alphabet letters resulting in what is commonly known as "numerology". An alphanumerics vs numerology section is appended at the end of the dissertation for those interested in the specifics of the differences between the two subject matters.[12]

## Alphabet philosophy

In 1900A (+55), in the New Testament of the Bible, in Colossians, in a work attributed to Paul[W] the apostle, and Timothy[W] — if these people existed [?] — a letter addressed to the church in Colossae, an ancient city of Phrygia, in southern Asia Minor (Anatolia), Turkey, and in Galatians, attributed to Paul, a letter written to a number of early Christian communities in Galatia, southern Anatolia, the alphabet letters 🔠 were defined as the "**stoicheia** of the **cosmos**" (στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου), which were said to have made people captive to an empty and deceitful philosophy, made of weak and beggarly elements, requiring that days, months, seasons, and years be observed:

Socrates ruminating about how the Egyptians believed that vowels (A, I, Ω) went to infinity ♾?

| Greek | Phono | Google |
|---|---|---|
| [Colossians 2:8] Βλέπετε μή τις ὑμᾶς ἔσται ὁ συλαγωγῶν διὰ τῆς **φιλοσοφίας** καὶ **κενῆς ἀπάτης** κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, κατὰ τὰ **στοιχεῖα** τοῦ **κόσμου** καὶ οὐ κατὰ **Χριστόν**· | Vlépete mí tis ymás éstai o sylagogón diá tís **filosofías** kaí **kenís apátis** katá tín parádosin tón anthrópon, katá tá **stoicheía** toú **kósmou** kaí ou katá **Christón**. | See to it that there is no one who takes you captive through **philosophy** and **empty deceit**, according to the tradition of men, according to the basic **principles** [**stoicheia**] of the **world** [**cosmos**], and not according to **Christ**. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [Galatians 4:3-4] οὕτως καὶ ἡμεῖς ὅτε ἦμεν νήπιοι **ὑπὸ** τὰ **στοιχεῖα** τοῦ **κόσμου** ἤμεθα δεδουλωμένοι ὅτε δὲ ἦλθεν τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου ἐξαπέστειλεν **ὁθεὸς** τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ γενόμενον ἐκ γυναικός γενόμενον ὑπὸ νόμον | oútos kaí imeís óte ímen nípioi ypó tá **stoicheía** toú **kósmou** ímetha dedouloménoi óte dé ílthen tó plíroma toú chrónou exapésteilen o **theós** tón yión aftoú genómenon ek gynaikós genómenon ypó nómon | So we also, when we were children, were in bondage **under** the **elements** [**stoicheia**] of the **world** [**cosmos**]: but when the fullness of the time was come, **god** sent forth his son, made of a woman, made under the law. |
| [Galatians 4:8-10] ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν οὐκ εἰδότες **θεὸν** ἐδουλεύσατε τοῖς **φύσει** μὴ οὖσιν θεοῖς νῦν δὲ γνόντες θεόν μᾶλλον δὲ γνωσθέντες ὑπὸ θεοῦ πῶς ἐπιστρέφετε πάλιν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀσθενῆ καὶ πτωχὰ **στοιχεῖα** οἷς πάλιν ἄνωθεν δουλεύειν θέλετε ἡμέρας παρατηρεῖσθε καὶ μῆνας καὶ καιροὺς καὶ ἐνιαυτούς | allá tóte mén ouk eidótes **theón** edouléfsate toís **fýsei** mí oúsin theoís nýn dé gnóntes theón mállon dé gnosthéntes ypó theoú pós epistréfete pálin epí tá asthení kaí ptochá **stoicheía** oís pálin ánothen doulévein thélete iméras paratireísthe kaí mínas kaí kairoús kaí eniaftoús | But then, not knowing **god**, you served those who by **nature** are not gods. But now, knowing god, or rather being known by god, how turn you back again to the *weak* and *beggarly* **elements** [**stoicheia**], which you again desire to serve from above, observing days and months and seasons and years? |

In short:

- = **stoicheia** of the **cosmos** (στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου)

The word stoicheia (στοιχεῖα), by the year 2300A (-345), had the following meanings:[13]

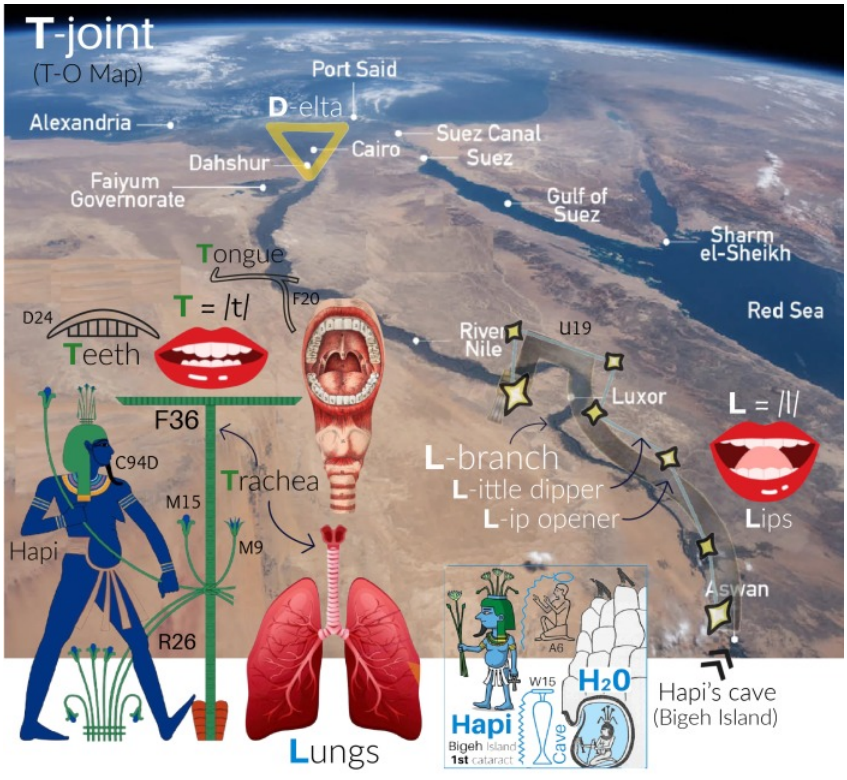
1. Essential elements of the cosmos
2. Part of a syllable or a word
3. Elements of geometry
4. Metaphor for any small unity; smallest parts (of anything) which stand in relation to one another
5. Name for the genera, which are universal and indivisible, of all things
6. Stars or astral bodies as elements of fire
7. Length of a shadow on the sundial
8. To be in a line; to march in rank and file

How exactly did alphabet letters, conceptualized as cosmic stoicheia, define a chronology based philosophical system of the cosmos? How did belief in Christ, over the last 2,000-years, replace belief in alphabet cosmological philosophy? How is it that 2,000-years ago, people had to be warned against believing in the ABCs as cosmic elements, yet today children are simply taught to sing a meaningless ABC song ? Why did the sundial and stoicheia (letters) have the same name?

These are grand questions that need to be "unpacked" as Sam Harris would say. Before we can unpack things, however, we must learn the updated hieroglyphic origin of each of the 27 Greek letter-numbers, which the first part of this dissertation will be devoted to.

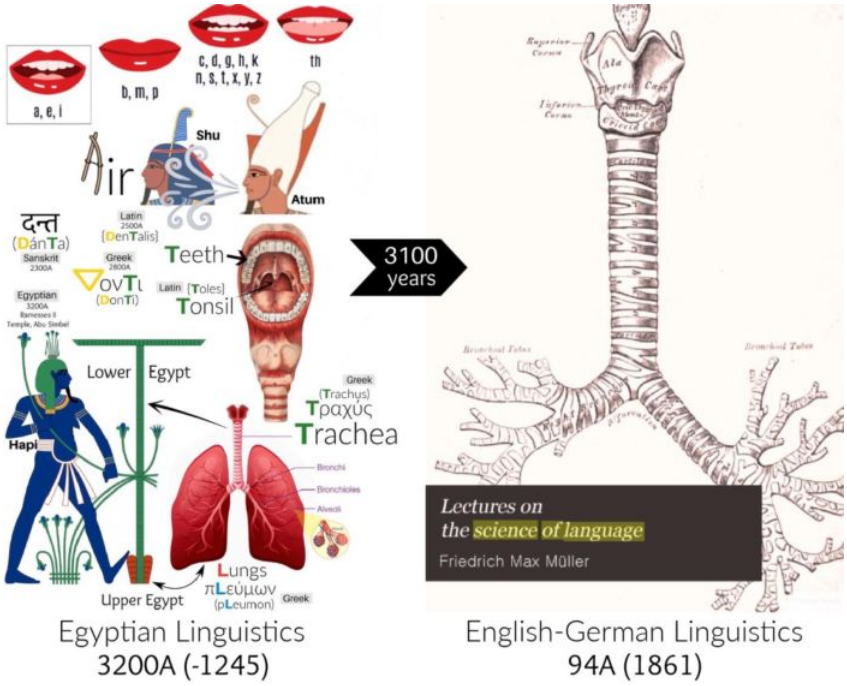
## Trachea-Lung problem

To introduce a simplified "visual" starting point, for the purpose of discussion opening, so to illustrate that grand problems do exist, between the presently 100% separated fields of linguistics and Egyptology — separated now by 200+ years of mutually incompatible theories — we will look at the so-called "**T**rachea-**L**ung problem"[14] or lung-trachea problem, shown below, which we will use, herein, to visually and conceptually anchor our minds around two simple words, namely: **trachea** and **lung** , i.e. where did these two words come from: Egypt or PIE land?




The following diagram (Thims, A69/2024)[15], to put things into frank perspective, compares the cover of Max Muller's *Science of Language* (94A/1861) lecture turned book, showing a trachea and lungs on the cover, wherein it is argued that the words "trachea" and "lung" were invented by the hypothetical,

i.e. linguistically invented, "Aryan" people — the same linguistically invented people that fueled the mind of Hitler — next to actual stone carved Egyptian trachea and lungs images:

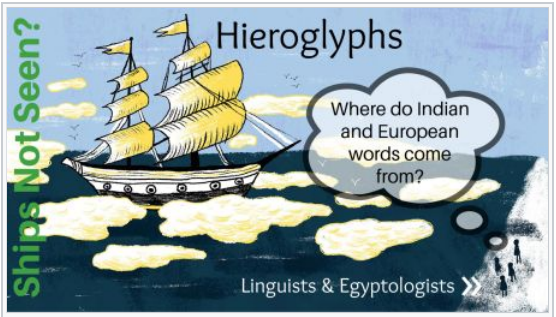



We will refer back to these diagrams, frequently, throughout.

### Ships not seen?

What we seem to have here, before proceeding, to clarify, is a situation equivalent to the "ships not seen" parable, aka invisible ships[W] scenerio, wherein, when the first ships reached the new worlds, e.g. the Americas and Australia, the natives were reported to have not been able to see the ships in the harbor or at least been *unmoved* by their appearance:

> "The ship passed within a quarter of a mile of them and yet they scarce lifted their **eyes** from their employment; I was almost inclined to **think** that attentive to their *business* and deafened by the noise of the surf they **neither saw nor heard** her go past them. Not one was once observed **to stop** **and look towards the ship**; they pursued their way in all appearance entirely unmoved by the neighborhood of so remarkable an object as a ship must necessarily be to people who have never seen one."
>
> — Joseph Banks (185A/1770), "Report at Botany Bay, Australia", Apr[16]




A visual of linguists and Egyptologists, over the last four centuries, not being able to "see the ships", with respect to the problems of the origin of the common source words and alphabet letter origin?

In other words, since the day that Thomas Young published his "Egypt" (136/1819) article, two centuries ago, which argued that certain signs, within certain ring shapes, alphabetically spelled the name Ptolemy (Πτολεμαῖος), in the hieroglyph section of the Rosetta Stone, the generations of Egyptologists to follow, being very happy with this new method, have been so busily-employed with this new "Egyptians were spelling foreign names alphabetically" model, that they have not been able to "see" the ships in the harbor.

These so-called "linguistic ships", sailing up and down the Nile, which seem to contain a fully-developed mathematically based, geometrically defined, geographically conceptualized, cosmologically framed linguistic system, include signs for: **teeth** [D24], **lips** [D25], **tongue** [F20], a **T**-shape **trachea** and **lungs** sign [F36], a large **T**-shaped trachea and lungs [R26], tied with papyrus [M15] stems, the plant used to make paper to record written language, and lotus stems [M11], the plant the Egyptians believed the sun was born out of each morning as a bulb [R29] of sunlight.

### Petrie

To exemplify that nearly all people, throughout history, have not been able to see these hieroglyphic "alphabet ships", sailing all around us, in the words we use, adjacent we see a photo of English Egyptologist Flinders Petrie (60A/1895), standing next to a large **A**-shaped hoe [U6] sign, depicted on the Merneith[W] (4900A/-2945) stela, but he is not able to "see" that this is the original letter **A** sign, which Kircher (301A/1654), 241-years *before* him, said was the sacred hiero-alpha sign.

Petrie would even go on to write the book *Formation of the Alphabet* (A43/1912)[17], replete with a full alphabet table, but is unable to recall that 17-years earlier a photo of him was taken standing next a large letter A shaped [U6] hieroglyphic sign, the seemingly first letter of the -lphabet?

### Caucasus!

A photo of Flinders Petrie (60A/1895) next to the Merneith[W] (4900A/-2945) stela, yet is **not able to see** 👀 that there is a large letter **A** shaped sign on it, i.e. hoe 𓌃 [U6] sign?

Instead of looking at these large-before-our-eyes "linguistic ships" — which most today are NOT able to see — linguists, over the previous four centuries, teaming up with a few archeologists, e.g. Marija Gimbutas (A8/1963) or Colin Renfrew (A33/1987), have been busily employed looking for the origin of the words, such as teeth, tongue, trachea, and lungs, etc., in Europe, around the Caucasus, in the Russian steppes or ancient Anatolia (Turkey), aka the landing place of Noah and his three sons: Ham, Shem, and Japheth, who, according to Biblical linguistics, taught the world their respective languages, i.e. Hamitic (Egyptian), Semitic (Levant and Arabic), and Japhetic (Indian and European):

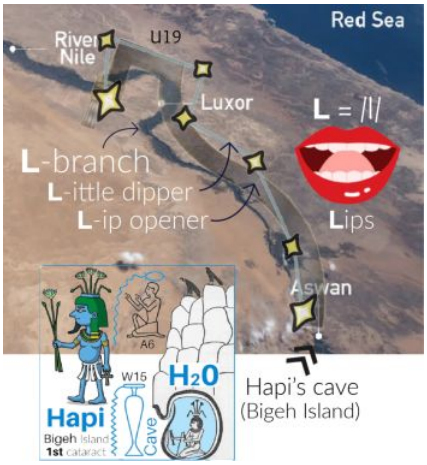
Whereas, archeologically, the world's oldest literate societies, as visually detailed in the evolution of writing page, arose around the following river systems, NOT mountains; the following three river systems specifically:

1. Nile river
2. Tigris river
3. Yellow river

Likewise, Egyptologists, happily employed translating hieroglyphic texts, using this now believed-to-be-correct this "spells Ptolemy"or this "spells Berenice" phonetic sign alphabetic system, along with the Champollion invented "whatever we can't figure out", just look up the name of the name of the sign in Coptic method, have been busying themselves with phonetic transliterations of text, which in NO way connects to the phonetic system of the alphabet we are now using. It is kind of like being able to shine a flashlight 🔦 into one ear 👂 and see the light come out of the other ear, as though the brain 🧠 were not there, and the head was hollow or empty?

### Letter T

Shown below, from our Trachea-Lung diagram (above), we see Hapi , the androgynous (or neuter) Nile flood god, signs: 𓇋 [M15], a clump of papyrus with buds, the plant used to make writing ✍ material 📜, i.e. paper, and 𓊃 [W15], a jug of fresh water 💦, coming out of his underground spring water cave:



The letter **L**-shaped L-branch of the Nile, from nomes 1 to 7, which type matched the Phoenician 𐤋 [L].

which was believed to be located below Bigeh island 🏝, located across from Philae Island, aka **L**ove ❤🔥 island, the place where Isis brings the Osiris mummy back to **L**ife[18], both situated at the start of the letter **L** shaped **L**-branch of the Nile, pumping a pair of **L**ungs ▯, which are connected to a letter **T** shaped **T**rachea , sign: 𓏏 [F36], surrounded by papyrus and lotus plants, tied in a knot ▯ around the shaft of the trachea 𓎛 [R26]. The following letter R type origin seems to be apparent:

- 𓎛 [R26] ⇒ **T**

### Letter L

At right, in our Trachea-Lung diagram, we see the Nile **L**-branch, from nomes 1 to 7, overlaid with the 7 stars ✨ of the Little Dipper ▯, aka Set Leg 𓃀 [U19] constellation, and **L**ip-opening or mouth opening tool 𓃀 [U19], which are all shaped like the Phoenician letter L (𐤋), seen in Phoenician epigraphy, and early Greek epigraphic letter L forms. The following letter L type origin seems to be apparent:

- 𓃀 [U19] ⇒ 𐤋 = Λ = **L**

### First problem

Now, when we look up the etymological origin of the words lung[W] and trachea[W], as defined by Wiktionary, we find these words defined, per citation of Robert Beekes (A55/2010), as follows:

- **Trachea** from proto-Indo-European ***dʰréh₂gʰ-us***, meaning: "rough", from ***dʰreh₂gʰ-***[W], meaning: "to irritate".
- **Lung** □ from proto-Indo-European ***h₁lengʷʰ-***[W], meaning: "to move lightly".

The first problem ⚠, is that the proto-Indo-Europeans (PIE), a term coined by Thomas Young (142A/1813), in his "Adelung's *General History of Languages*", a people first conjectured by William Jones (169A/1786), is an unattested **hypothetical** or rather *theoretical* civilization, invented so to explain the Indian and European common source words problem, aka Why do Sanskrit, Latin, and Greek have common words? (Coeurdoux, 188A/1767), whereas the Egyptians, a **real** civilization, who were reported to have conquered the the entire world as some point, aka the Sesostris empire — therein, presumably, forcing their language system on the conquered territories, like all conquering civilizations have done — *clearly* had some sort of cosmology framed linguist science operational, seemingly based on the geography of the Nile matched or "mirrored", as Robert Bauval (A28A/1983) and others have argued, to stellar geometry and movement.

Bigeh island [19], shown just before Aswan dam, past the first cataract, across from Philae island, aka "Love island", the latter of which conjectured to be equivalent to the circle-dot sign 𓇳 [N5], the 1st unit on the cubit ruler, as seen on the Babylon T-O map.[18]

### Second problem

The second problem ⚠, is that when we go to look up which standard hieroglyphs are behind the phonetic or phoneme of the **T** of trachea and the **L** of lungs □, e.g. by consulting the Gardiner sign list (28A/1927) or the Wikipedia sign table[W], we find that they are, supposedly, based on the bread loaf and crouching lion signs:

- 𓏏 [X1] = **T**
- 𓃀 [E23] = **L**

This, again, traces back to citations of Thomas Young, specifically his "Egypt" (136A/1819) *Britannica* article, section 7.56: Ptolemy cartouche name. Yet these bread loaf and crouching lion signs do NOT match, in typographical shape, the more logical and visually-obvious trachea T-shaped trachea sign 𓏛 [R26] and L-shaped Little Dipper □, L-shaped lip opening tool 𓂝 [U19], and L-shaped L-branch of the Nile, as the type origin of letter **T** and letter **L**? Young seems to have sold us the wrong language family and the wrong signs to explain the etymological root origin of the words trachea and lung?

### Third problem

The third problem ⚠ we face, is that if we go to look up the hieroglyphic character origin of letters T and L, with respect to their presumed Phoenician alphabet origin — which Phoenician historian Sanchuniathon (2800A/-845) said came from Egypt — in the standard or rather extant references, namely the 100+ alphabet tables, charts, and videos published in the last two centuries (see: **list of alphabet tables**) — we are told that letter T evolved from an X shape, specifically the pair of cross diagonal sticks sign 𓂧 [Z9] and that letter L derives from an "ox goad", as conjectured by Alan Gardiner (39A/1916):

- 𓂧 [Z9] ⇒ **T**
- (ox goad) ⇒ **L**

YouTuber "Rob Words" (Rob Watt) 4M+ viewed video: "The Alphabet Explained: the Origin of Every Letter" (A68/2023) summary of the origin of letter **T**, from 𓂧 [Z9] mark, and letter **L**, from ox goad.[20]

Alternatively, as Wikipedia presently defines[W] things, letter L derives from a flagellum:

- 𓂧 [Z9] ⇒ **T**
- 𓌙 [S45] ⇒ **L**

These signs, according to the Gardiner model, are part of 22 randomly selected hieroglyphics picked by the mythical Semites in Sinai, who somehow "became Phoenicians"? The basis of this argument, historically speaking, is that all the alphabet letters are believed to derive from the things a bedouin typically carries around with them:

> "It was the opinion of a late learned antiquary that literal writing was invented by the Arabs, merely from the names of the alphabetic characters corresponding to the furniture of an Arabian **tent** [**B** = house], with the animals about it; as the **ox** [**A** = ox], the **camel** [**G** = camel], the **goad** or spit [**L** = goad], the drinking-cup, the hook or staple upon which they hanged their arms, the hunting-horn, the adze or battle-ax, the lappet of the curtain or tent-**door** [**D** = door], etc."
>
> — Charles Davy (183A/1772), *Conjectural Observations on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetic Writing* (pgs. 6-10)[21]

Work on this third problem, as we see, has progressed little in over three centuries.

## Solution

This 20 part online dissertation proposal draft will attempt to solve these three growing problems in a new unified way.

## Quotes

> "The invention of the alphabet is commonly attributed to the Phoenicians, on the testimony of several authors; but the Egyptians can claim their right to the glory of such a beautiful discovery. Why have historians have left us so few details about the **Egyptian alphabet**? Plutarch tells us that it was composed of **25 letters**; but if we count the forms presented to us in the manuscripts, we find more, either because the letters had several configurations, or because they *cannot yet be precisely unraveled !?*, or because the number of Egyptian letters actually exceeded twenty-five. The Rosetta Stone provides approximately about 60 letters."
>
> — Edme Jomard (146A/1809), "On the Writing of the Papyri: On some Remarkable Symbols among the Paintings of the Hypogea" (truncated

quote, pgs. 372-73)[22]

"The **unknown language** of the stone of Rosetta, and of the bandages often found with the mummies, is capable of being *analyzed* into an **alphabet** consisting of little more than **thirty letters**".

— Johann Vater (143A/1812), editorial note to Johann Adelung's *Mithridates: General Linguistics* (Mithridates, oder Allgemeine Sprachkunde); comment that inspired Young to begin research on the Rosetta Stone

## End matter

The table of Egyptian cosmological linguistics (ECL) dissertation sections:

| **Main** | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reviews | | | | | | | | | |
| **ECL1** | ECL2 | ECL3 | ECL4 | ECL5 | ECL6 | ECL7 | ECL8 | ECL9 | ECL10 |
| ECL11 | ECL12 | ECL14 | ECL15 | ECL15 | ECL16 | ECL17 | ECL18 | ECL19 | ECL20 |
| Background | | | | | | | | | |
| Appendix | Drafts | Discussion | | | | | | | |

### References


1. ↑ (a) Compare: Martin Bernal's *Black Athena* (A32/1987, A32/1987, A51/2006) series, which argued that **Greek language** (and culture) is **25% Egyptian based**, 15% Semitic based, and less than 33% Indo-European (Aryan model) based;
   (b) The famous televised City College New York Black Athena Debate (A41/1996), the "Black Athena 30-years on" Policy Exchange UK (A62/2017) discussion panel (post), and other recent conferences, books, discussions, visually attestiffies to salient anger or irritation that arises or bubbles to the surface when the European languages out of Egypt hypothesis is advanced.
2. ↑ (a) Thims, Libb. (A70/2025). "ABGD evolution", Alphanumerics, Reddit, Sep 3.
   (b) Thims, Libb. (A70/2025). "ABGD evolution", UsefulCharts, Reddit, Sep 8.
3. ↑ [3.0] [3.1] Badham, Bernard. (A65/2015). *Sign List & Vocabulary Learning to Read Hieroglyphs and Ancient Egyptian Art (Reading hieroglyphs and ancient Egyptian art)*. Create Space.
4. ↑ Thims, Libb. (A70/2025). "ABGD origin (color-coded)", Alphanumerics, Sep 8.
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7. ↑ Cole, Juan. (A39/1994). "The World as Text: Cosmologies of Shaykh Ahmad al-Ahsa'i" (Jstor) (text), *Studia Islamica*, 80:145-63.
8. ↑ Lougovaya, Julia. (A62/2017). "A Perfect Pangram: A Reconsideration of the Evidence" (pg. 186) (Academia), *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies*, 57(1):162-90.
9. ↑ Acevedo, Juan. (A65/2020). *Alphanumeric Cosmology, From Greek into Arabic: The Idea of Stoicheia Through the Medieval Mediterranean* (pdf-file). Mohr.
10. ↑ Thims coining of "cosmological linguistics", which just came into his mind while he was driving around Chicago, was independent of Juan Cole's A39/1994 usage, which Thims found later in Google Books, as the top, and seemingly only, used in this sense, search return.
11. ↑ Thims had in mind doing the project at UC Berkeley, a university Thims had all ready been accepted to as an undergraduate chemical engineerr, e.g. if the University of Chicago rejected the proposal.
12. ↑ This alphanumerics vs numerology appendix section will useful for those who end up debating the Indo-Europeanists, who will more often than not, in defense of their baseless theory, try to convolute ancient Egyptian alphanumerics with modern day American numerology.
13. ↑ (a) Acevedo, Juan. (A65/2020). *Alphanumeric Cosmology, From Greek into Arabic: The Idea of Stoicheia Through the Medieval Mediterranean* (pdf-file) (§1: five meanings of stoicheia, pgs. 3-7). Mohr.
    (b) DeLashmutt, Gary (A68/2023). "Paul's Usage of ta stoicheia tou kosmou", DWELL Community Church, Blog.
14. ↑ Thims, Libb. (A70/2025). "Trachea-Lung problem", Alphanumerics, Reddit, Jul 14.
15. ↑ Thims, Libb. (A69/2024). "Egyptian linguistics vs English-German linguistics", Alphanumerics, Reddit.
16. ↑ O'Brian, Patrick. (A42/1997). *Joseph Banks: A Life* (pg. 126). Chicago.
17. ↑ Petrie, Flinders. (A43/1912). *Formation of the Alphabet* (Archive) (pdf-file). Publisher.
18. ↑ [18.0] [18.1] (a) Thims, Libb. (A69/2024). "Letter » » » L » Λ » L » L and word LOVE origin from Isis bringing Osiris back to Life!", Alphanumerics, Reddit, Feb 15.
    (b) Thims, Libb. (A69/2024). "Letter » » » L » Λ » L » L and word LOVE origin from Isis bringing Osiris back to Life!", Egyptian Alphanumerics, YouTube, Feb 15.
19. ↑ Bigeh island - Google Maps.
20. ↑ Watts, Rob. (A68/2023). "The Alphabet Explained: the Origin of Every Letter" (post), Rob Words, YouTube, Feb 11.
21. ↑ (a) Davy, Charles. (183A/1772). *Conjectural Observations on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetic Writing* (Archive) (tent, pgs. 6-10; Newton, pgs. 101-107). Wright.
    (b) Thims, Libb. (A69/2024). "Letters were invented based on the shapes of arbitrary things inside of an Arab's tent | Charles Davy (183A/1772)", Alphanumerics, Reddit.
22. ↑ (a) Jomard, Edme. (146A/1809). "On the Writing of the Papyri: On some Remarkable Symbols among the Paintings of the Hypogea" (De l'écriture des papyrus: De quelques symboles remarquables parmi les peintures des hypogées); in: *Description de l'Égypte: Ou, Recueil des observations et des recherches qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l'Expédition de l'armée française: Antiquités*; Descriptions. T. 1. (pgs. 369-81; quote, pg. 372) (Archive). Paris: Imprimerie Impériale.
    (b) Buchwald, Jed; Josefowicz, Diane. (A65/2020). *The Riddle of the Rosetta: How an English Polymath and a French Polyglot Discovered the Meaning of Egyptian Hieroglyphs* (pdf-file) (pg. 263). Princeton.


ΘΔics

Categories: Templates | ECL

# ECL2

*ECL1* ⇐ *Main* | *Contents* ⇒ *ECL3*

In publications, **Egyptian Cosmological Linguistics, Part Two**, aka **ECL2** (LH:3), is part 𓏛𓏛 [Z4A] or 𓏛𓏛 [Z15A] (two), of **20** slated, of Libb Thims' 13 Jul A70 (2025) launched online drafting 250-300 page **PhD** (𓏛𓏛𓏛 ▽) [D16, Z15G, C297D] dissertation proposal on Egyptian cosmological linguistics (ECL).

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## Abstract

The starting point to properly understand the Egyptian linguistic system, and in turn our own linguistic system — argued herein to have been derived from the Egyptians — is to first properly understand the hieroglyphic **sign** origin of each alphabet **letter**.

## Alphabet origin?

The following is the most-upvoted status quo explain-it-like-I'm-five summary of where the alphabet came from:

> "The order of Roman letters, Greek letters, Cyrillic, and Arabic and Hebrew and related scripts all date back to the Phoenician script, where it seems to appear **out of nowhere** with no apparent rationale. As far as 'we' can tell, it's *entirely arbitrary*."
>
> — S(5)U (A67/2022), "comment" (4K-upvotes), post: "Where did the alphabet come from?"; top-voted answer , ExplainLikeImFive (ELI5), Reddit, Sep 10[1]

Visual:

Ⱪ, Ⱨ, Ⱂ, Ⱔ, Ⱌ, Ⱐ, Ⱏ, Ⱓ, Ⱗ, Ⱘ, Ⱙ, Ⱚ, Ⱛ, Ⱜ, Ⱞ, Ⱑ, Ⱒ, Ⱔ, Ⱕ, W, X

Meaning that *why* these 22 characters were chosen, and *why* the number **22** was used, is a 100% mystery, as per status quo linguistics understands things?

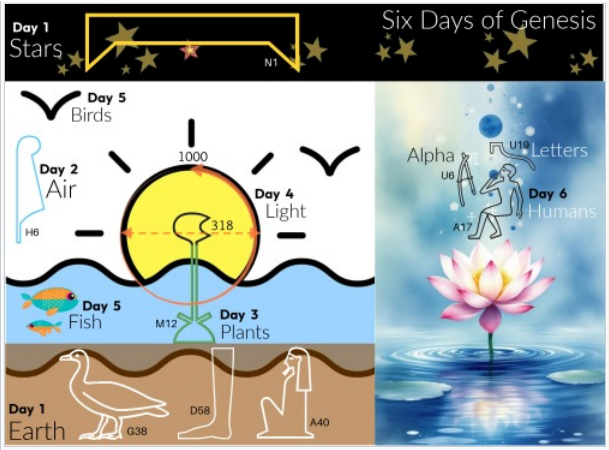
### 318 key

This dissertation started, in seed origin, in the first months of the Pandemic (16 Mar A65/2020), when Thims realized that in order to find the root etymological origin of the word *thermodynamics*, he would have to solve the following puzzle:

> **Why** does the word value of the 9th Greek letter, character: Θ — which alphabet historians have reported to be the Egyptian Ennead, or 9 god family of Heliopolis — name: theta (θητα), the first letter of the prefix *thermo-* (θερμο), of thermo-dynamics, the science of **heat**, energy, and work, equal the number: **318**, which seems to non-coincidently equal the word value of the name: Helios (Ηλιος) [**318**], the Greek sun ☼ god; both numbers equaling, mathematically, the value of a circle ◯ with a circumference of a **1000** units divided by π (**3.14**15 ….)?

Herein, accordingly, in the next few parts, we will summarize how the alphabet letters have been newly deciphered, mathematically, over the last 5-years, by Thims, from the 8 Egyptian numeral signs:

1. 𓏺 [Z1] = **1** ⇒ **A**
2. 𓎆 [V20] = **10** ⇒ **I**
3. 𓍢 [V1] = **100** ⇒ **R**
4. 𓆼 [M12] = **1000**
5. 𓂭 [D50] = **10,000** (or 𓁨 [A17] = 9,999)
6. 𓆐 [I8] = **100,000** (or 𓅱 [G36])
7. 𓁨 [C11] = **1,000,000**
8. 𓆤 [V9] = **10,000,000**



Six days of Genesis, shown in their underlying Egyptian cosmological framework, wherein we see that the number **318**, is the radius of a **1000** unit circumference bulb 𓆼 [R29] of sun ☼ light 💡that comes out of the rising lotus 𓇼 [M12], which is the Egyptian numeral 1000 sign, which equates to 𐅀 **A** in Greek numerals.[2]

and the 11,000+ various catalogued hieroglyphic signs, of which there are less then 100 or so repeated employed core signs, starting with a so-called deep time-slowed-down search for the underlying exact etymological root of the word thermodynamics, the namesake of the present-day science of the universe, and most-hyperlinked word in Hmolpedia:

> **Thermodynamics** (**TLT**:3,910|#1), a combination of *thermo-*, from Greek *thermón-* (θερμόν[W]) [274], meaning: "warm, hot, boiling, glowing", from 1st letter root Θ theta (θητα) [**318**], secret name: Helios (Ηλιος) [**318**], the Greek sun ☼ god, mathematical root: **1000** / **3.14**15 …. + *-dynamics* (δυναμικός[W]), meaning: "able, powerful", from: *dúnamis* (δύναμις), meaning: "power" + *-ikós* (-ικός), meaning: "adjective", a word coined by William Thomson (6A/1849), as the new science of the mechanical theory of heat, based on the heat engine work of James Joule (111A/1844) and Sadi Carnot (131A/1824).

That this etymon reduces to mathematics and geometry, namely two names, theta and Helios, that share the same word value [318] via isonym, where **318** = **1000** ÷ π, meaning that the circumference of a circle with a value of 1000, which is the lotus 𓇼 sign: 𓇼 [M12], in Egyptian numerals, divided by a radius of 318 equals 3.1415…, implies that somewhere along the line, in some way or another, the entire alphabet, in its ancient original roots, must be mathematically and geometrically based?

### Background

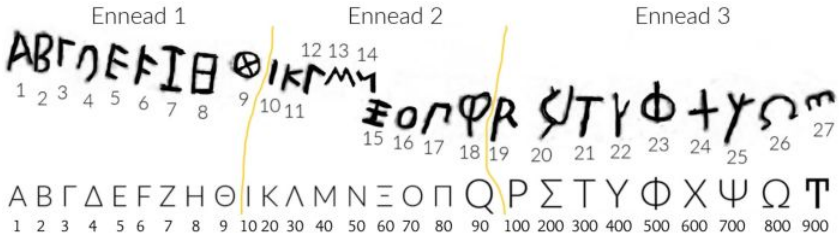
Thims, at this Pandemic point start, five years ago, to clarify, and be frank, was alphabetically ignorant, in large part, with respect to each letter's hieroglyphic sign origin, aside from unsuccessful work on a few letters, over the previous 15-years, such as delta:

- Δ - (Wayback) Hmolpedia A55.
- Δ – Hmolpedia A65.
- Δ (A67)

This alphabetic ignorance is evidenced by the Hmolpedia A65 alphabet table, ordered via the present 26-letter English alphabet order.[3]

### Numerical order

Correctly, as Thims would later learn, letters have to be put in Greek numerical order, as seen on the Samos cup abecedary ( 2610A/-655), the world's oldest attested 27 letter abecedary:




### Base

Also, the letters have to be divided into groups of nine, and ordered into rows, so that each column yields a letter-number, in modular nine arithmetic, reduces to its base or pythmen (πυθμήν[W]) [587], meaning: "bottom"[4] or "foundation"[5], as shown below:[6]

Table 2. *Elements and their values as digits in the Greek writing system. The signs in the first line, A-Θ (1–9) are the pythmenes (bottoms) or bases of the numeral system*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| A | B | Γ | Δ | E | Ϛ | Z | H | Θ |
| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| I | K | Λ | M | N | Ξ | O | Π | Ϟ |
| 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 |
| P | Σ | T | Y | Φ | X | Ψ | Ω | Ϡ |

These letter-numbers, e.g. as employed by Hippolytus (1730A/+225), reduce to the following base or pythmene number values:[5]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ΑΙΡ | ΒΚΣ | ΓΛΤ |
| 4<br>ΔΜΥ | 5<br>ΕΝΦ | 6<br>ΞΧ |
| 7<br>ΖΟΨ | 8<br>ΗΠΩ | 9<br>Θ |

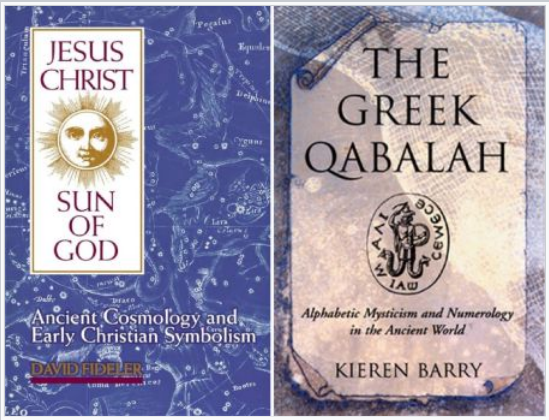
In other words, e.g., the base of the letter value of letter-number T [**300**], is 3, which results when the number 300 is divided by 9, yielding 33.33, meaning that 9 goes into 300 a total of 33 times, to make the number 297, with a remainder of 3, wherein 3 is called the base, or *pythmen*, i.e. foundation or bottom of letter T. Similarly, for letter L [**30**], 9 goes into 30 a total of 3 times, yielding the number 27, with a remainder of 3, which again is the base. Thus, letter G (Γ) [**3**] is the base or mathematical foundation of letters L (Λ) [30] and T [300]. This logic gives us a clue 🔑 behind why the words: **G**-rammar (grammar), **L**-etters (letter), and **T**-ype (type) are all similarly themed words, i.e. column three words. This also matches with the fact that in the only place, in the Leiden I350 (3200A/-1245), that Thoth 𓁟 [C3], the alphabet god, is mentioned, is in stanza 300, i.e. the letter T stanza.

**Digamma, koppa, and sampi**

Lastly, three of these 27 Greek letter-numbers, namely: digamma (Ϝ or F) [6], koppa (or qoppa) (Ϙ or Q) [90], and sampi ( Ϡ, ϡ) [900], are pure number signs, i.e. used for mathematical calculations purely, and were not generally used for the making of phonetic signs in the construction of names and words:[7]

**Fideler-Barry model**

The two main books that facilitated the decoding of the hieroglyphic origin of the alphabet letters, by Thims, were David Fideler's *Jesus Christ, Sun of God: Ancient Cosmology and Early Christian Symbolism* (A38/1993)[9] and Kieren Barry's *The Greek Qabalah: Alphabetic Mysticism and Numerology in the Ancient World* (A44/1999)[10], the latter of which having a 56-page "Isopsephy Dictionary" in the appendix.



David Fideler's *Jesus Christ, Son of God* (A38/1993)[7] and Kieren Barry's *The Greek Qabalah* (A44/1999)[8], were the two door way books that paved the way for the decipherment of the alphabet by Libb Thims in A65 (2020) to A69 (2024).

What is interesting to note, between these two thinkers, is that whereas Fideler alludes to the argument that the names of the Greek gods, e.g. Apollo or (Appolon) (Απολλων) [1061], which he shows are built mathematically into the foundation design of temples, e.g. Apollo Temple, Didyma, derives from the Egyptians, Barry argues that numbers, mathematics, and geometry did not become associated with Greek names until centuries AFTER Homer, and that to even suggest that there might be an underlying mathematical cosmological system underlying the words and names used by Homer or Hesiod strains serious academics:

> "It is **overly straining** serious **academic credibility** to suggest, as David Fideler does in does in *Jesus Christ: Sun of God* (pgs. 72-80), that the names of Olympian deities such as Zeus, Hermes, and Apollo, that were NOT known to Homer in the eighth century BCE when **alphabetic numerology was NOT in existence** (unlike Hellenistic deities such as Abraxas or Mithras), had their spelling based on isopsephical or geometrical considerations, or that such factors influenced the introduction of the long vowels into the alphabet."
>
> — Kieren Barry (A44/1999), *The Greek Qabalah* (note #12 [pg. 154] of ch. 10: The Christians)

Barry's general program, to clarify, is to prove that Hebrew Qabalah number mysticism is Greek isopsephy based. Beyond this, he is not concerned with where Greek isopsephy came from, other than that it was invented, in his mind, by Pythagoras.

The problem with Barry's "academic" point of view, is that Sargon II (𒊩𒌷𒍪𒀀𒈗 / Šarru-kīnu) {Akkadian}, in 2670A (-715), as Fideler points out, built the wall length, in cubits 𓍼 [D42], of the city of Khorsabad, to be equal to his word value of his name. Likewise, the base length of Khufu pyramid (4500A/-2545), in cubits, strangely equals the word value of the names Osiris (Οσιριν) [**440**][11] and mu (μυ) [**440**], the name of the letter **M**, which is type based on the sickle 𓌃 [U1], shown below:

𓁟 𓅱 {**M**} » 𓌃 » 𐤌 » μ » ϻ » מ » M » Ϻ » ɱ » ᴍ » ᵯ » 𝔐, 𝔪 » m

the tool used to cut the body of Osiris, as grown crops 🌾, into 14 pieces, all of which pre-dates Homer.

Thims, taking sides with Fideler, in this dispute, eventually found the Egyptian mathematical cosmological linguistic roots to Homer, which we will attempt to show herein. Later, other works, such as Dimitris Psychoyos' *Forgotten Art of Isopsephy* (A50/2005), Moustafa Gadalla's *Egyptian Alphabetical Letters: of Creation Cycle* (A61/2016), Juan Acevedo's PhD dissertation "Στοιχεῖον (Stoicheion) in Grammar and Cosmology" (A63/2018), and in some sense Peter Swift's yet-un-published manuscript *Egyptian Alphanumerics: Linguistic Associations, Numeric Correspondences, and Religious Meanings*, helped to solidify things.

**Point of venture**

This unique point of venture, using the number **318** as the key into the hieroglyphic sign origin of each alphabet letter, is important to keep in mind , in that it is 100% different than other various historically-tried *doorways* into alphabet origin, such as Sacy-Young model, that Egyptians are conjectured to have "spelled" Greek names, hieroglyphically, using reduced phonetic signs, like the Chinese did for French Jesuit priests, or the Gardiner model, which argues that Semites, working in Sinai, for Egyptians, *randomly* picked **22** hieroglyphic signs, to be the types for their new phonetic alphabet system.

## Letter decoding criteria

The following 11-points of letter decoding criteria, introduced by Thims (27 Oct A67/2022), shown below, with updated modifications, were used early on in his letter decoding work, as neutral objective guides, to the decipherment of the alphabet letters, as will be summarized in the following sections, as a sort of scientific framework to the correctness or incorrectness of the conjectured hieroglyphic sign, behind any letter:

1. **Type** match: candidate sign has to match the "shape" of the letter, e.g. **M** (𓅓) ≠ [G17], whereas **M** (𓅓) = [U1], well.
2. **Order** match: candidate sign has to match the letter "order", e.g. **Z** (Ⲓ) (**7th** letter) = [E20], fits with Set having the color of rusted iron, and the Set Leg or "bone of Set" being described as "iron" (Manetho, 2220A/-265), and the **7th** part of the mouth opening tool [U19], aka **7th** nome position, having a piece of meteoric iron tied to it.
3. **Value** match: how well does the candidate sign match "value" of the letter, e.g. **T** = 300 matches with the Trunk (or chest) of Osiris said to have been 300 cubits (Massey).
4. **Stoicheia** match: candidate sign has to match the column properties of each letter, when the letters are ordered into a modular nine based periodic alphabet table, e.g. G (3), L (30), T (300) are all grammar, letter, type themed letters.
5. **Phonetic** match: how well does the candidate sign match the phonetic or sound of extant words in working languages, like: Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Spanish, German, French, and English, e.g. that **R** = [F8], matches with the fact that we today call the name of ram animal: using an /r/ phoneme, as the first letter.
6. **Stanza** match: how well does the candidate sign match what is said in the 28 stanzas of Leiden I350?
7. **Cubit** match: how well does the candidate sign match the units on the cubit ruler, e.g. **Z** (Ⲓ) (**7th** letter) = [E20] (**8th** cubit unit), is a close fit.
8. **Scientific** match: how well does the candidate sign match the same symbols used scientifically today, e.g. Δ = change in mathematics and chemistry.
9. **Etymological** match: how well does the candidate sign match existing etymologies, e.g. gene , from geneá (γενεά) {Greek}, meaning: 'generation, descent', matches well with letter G (Γ) being based on the god whose hiero-name is: [G38, D58, A40], aka Geb, i.e. the Egyptian earth and geometry god, who is typically depicted on his back with an erection [A97B], the testes [D52] being the place where the male "germ cell", i.e. genetic material, derives.
10. **Religio-mythology** match: how well does the candidate sign match extant stories found in mythology and religion, e.g. **R** = 100 value letter matches with Ab-**R**-aham (Abraham) and B-**R**-ahma (Brahma) both fathering and or dying at age 100.
11. **Sign dominance**: the candidate sign should have established attested usage for 100s if not more than a 1000 years, prior to becoming a letter or letter-number, possibly going back to usage in the Pyramid Text (4300A/-2345), or before, i.e. it is highly unlikely that a single sign found say on a temple wall, cave wall, or coffin frame suddenly spread all over the world as a new alphabet letter.

Later in this dissertation, all the alphabet letters will be graded for correctness, on this multi-point scale, in tabulated format, after the later decoding sections are completed.

## Ennead order

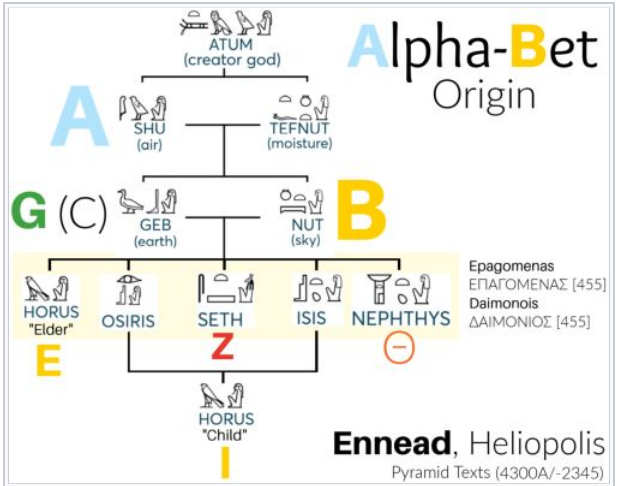
In 3A (1952), Samuel Mercer, in his *The Pyramid Texts: In Translation and Commentary, with a Map,* the first-ever English translation of the Pyramid Texts (PT), of Pepi II (4100A/-2145), rendered PT 600, as follows:[12]

> "Oh Atum-Khepri, when thou didst mount as a hill [mound]; and didst shine as bnw [Bennu] of the ben (or benben) in the temple of the 'phoenix' [bennu] in Heliopolis; and didst spew out as Shu, and did spit out as Tefnut; (then) thou didst put thine arms about them, as the arm(s) of a ka, that thy ka might be in them. Atum, so put thine arms about Unas; about this temple, about this pyramid, as the arm (s) of a ka; that the ka of Unas may be in it, enduring for ever and ever. Oh great Ennead who are in Heliopolis: Atum, Shu, Tefnut, Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys."

This yields the following god creation order, male gods shown bolded, which Thims began working with in A65 (2020), as his based model of alphabet origin:

1. **Atum**
2. **Shu** = [H6] or [A28]
3. Tefnut
4. **Geb**
5. Nut
6. **Osiris**
7. Isis
8. **Set**
9. Nephthys
10. **Horus** / **Anubis** (step-brothers)

An updated view, arrived at four years later, is shown adjacent.



An updated (A69/2024) view of the Ennead with the conjectured letters each Ennead god is the parent of shown.[13]

**Atlas = Shu = A**

We then add to this the following decoding for Shu, the air god:

> "**Atlas** [A28] is the Egyptian **Shu**-Anhur [H6], elevator of the sky."
>
> — Gerald Massey (48A/1907), *Ancient Egypt: The Light of the World, Volume Two* (pg. 352)[14]

> "Atlas (Ατλας) = **532** = alpha (Αλφα)."
>
> — Kieren Barry (A44/1999), *The Greek Qabalah* (pg. 523)

This gives us a framework for the Ennead god sequence origin of letter A, being related to air, atmosphere, or air element.

**Ennead = Θ**

We then add the following for theta = Ennead decoding:

> "**Theta**, as sign: Θ, ⊗, ⊕, or ⊙, with a value of nine, was used as a symbol for the **Ennead**, the nine major deities of the ancient Egyptians. The earliest of these, the Great Ennead of Heliopolis, was comprised of the original creator god, Atum (often identified with Ra); his children, Shu and Tefnut; their children, Geb and Nut; and the fourth generation, the brothers, Osiris and Seth, and their sisters, Isis and Nephthys."
>
> — Kieren Barry (A44/1999), *Greek Qabalah* (pg. 73)

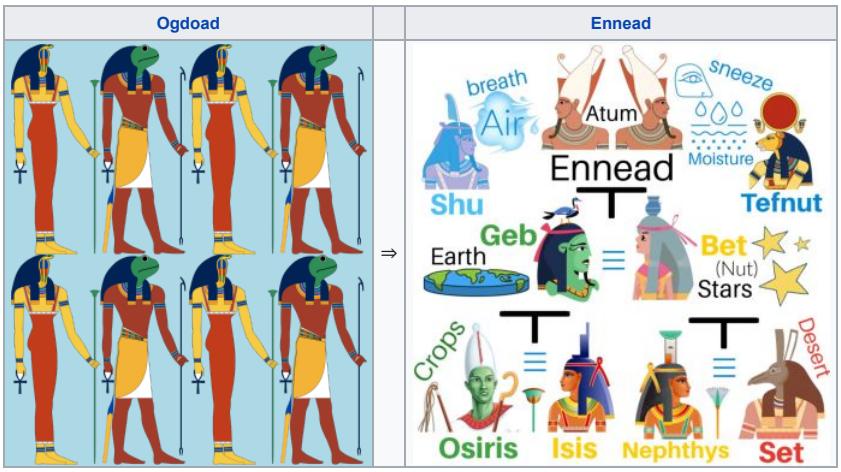
This gives us historical consensus that theta is in some way related to the Ennead?

**Ogdoad ⇒ Ennead**

We then add the following generally conceived model, that in the Hermopolis creation myth, the Ogdoad was said to have birthed or generated the Ennead, in some way or another:

> "The eight gods [**Ogdoad**] were your first manifestations? Before them you alone hast been. Your body was made secret to the ancients, you, who hast hidden yourself as Amun, as the first among the gods. You assumed the form of Tenen (primal hill) to give shape to the first gods of the primeval era. The **Ennead** together (the nine) were in your members, and in your form were all the gods united. Your first form by which you have begun was Amun—namely, he who hides his name from the gods.... **When Ra arose** in the sky, to rejuvenate himself again, he (Amun) spat forth ... to create Shu and Tefnut to be joined."
>
> — Anon (3200A/-1245), *Leiden I350* (§:Stanza 80), the Adolf Erman (32A/1923)[15] {German} to Karl Luckert (A36/1991)[16] English translation

Visual:

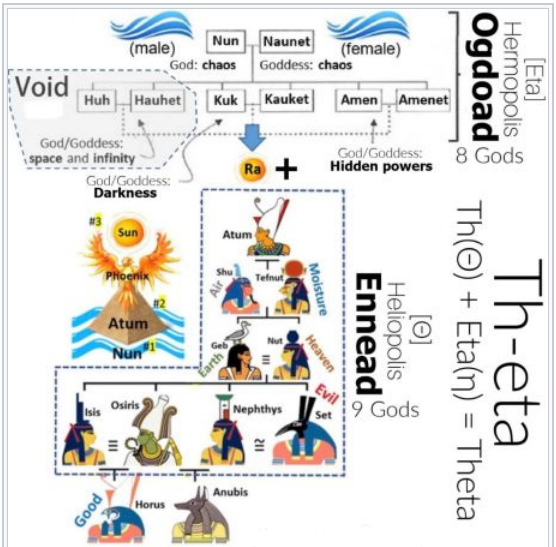



Likewise, Gary Greenberg, in his *101 Myths of the Bible* (A45/2000), gives a general outline to the effect that at some point there was a "recension", e.g. Hermopolis recension, Theban recension, or Hermopolis recension, which solidified the state religion model of Egypt, such that the Ogdoad, of Hermopolis, birthed Ra, and later Ra-Atum birthed the Ennead, the god family of Heliopolis.[17]

With these clues, we arrive at the following crude alphabet order framework, wherein we see three Greek letters: A, ?, and Θ, in sequence, aka Ennead sequence:

1. **Atum**
2. **Shu** 𓇋 [H6] ⇒ Atlas (Ατλας) 𓀭 [A28] = **532** = alpha (Αλφα) 𓄿 ⇒ **A**
3. Tefnut
4. **Geb**
5. Nut
6. **Osiris**
7. Isis
8. **Set** ⇒ [❓] ⇒ **Ogdoad** births Ennead ⇒ **?**
9. Nephthys = 9th god of **Ennead** (ἐννεᾰ́) [**111**] ⇒ theta (θητα) [**318**] ⇒ **Θ**
10. **Horus** / **Anubis**

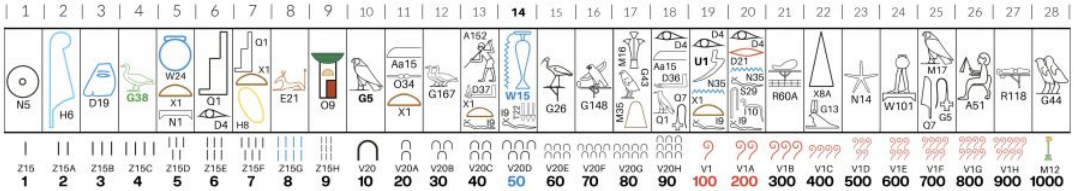
Here, we thus have a crude, historically reported, letter A to Θ framework, as to the possible Egyptian hieroglyphic sign origin of the first 9 to 10 letters of the alphabet, aka Ennead order, then defined. This was the state of the game, when Thims (8 Apr A65/2020) entered into the puzzle 🧩 of alphabet origin, in the first months of the Pandemic, during which time he began to struggled to find the root pre-Greek etymon of the words: thermo and dynamics.




The 8-god Ogdoad (aka eta or letter **H**) birthing or generating the 9-god Ennead (aka theta or letter **Θ**), fused or joined into one state religion during a recension.[18]

## Cubit order

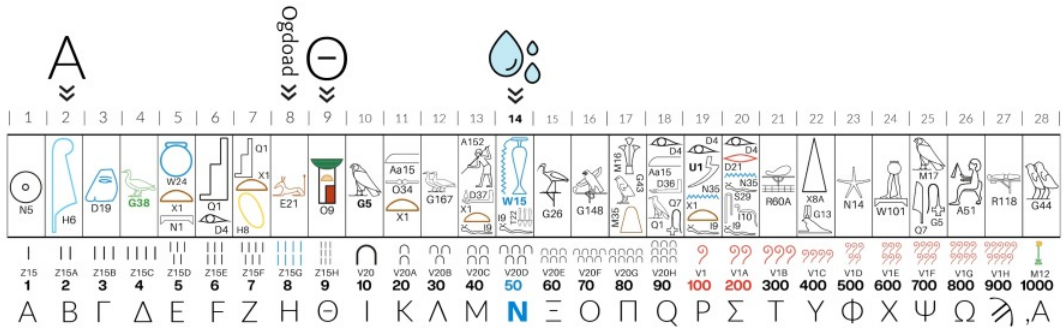
The following shows the 28 digit or unit quadrats of Amenhotep I cubit (3500A/-1545):




In A51 (1904), Wallis Budge, in his *The Gods of Egypt, Volume Two*, section: §29: "Gods of the 28 finger-breadths of the Royal Cubit", listed the following

28 so-called "cubit gods", for each of these digits:[19]

Using these two tools, when we map the previous three Greek letter data points, from the Ennead Order section, namely: **A** (Shu, Atlas, alpha), [?] (Ogdoad), and **Θ** (Ennead) along with the generally held model that letter **N** has to do with the flood or water, e.g. the letter N based names **N**oah or Vish-**Nu** are the Hebrew and Hindu flood gods, onto the 28 unit cubit ruler, we arrive at the following:




wherein we see good draft matching thus far:

- **2nd** cubit unit = [H6], the Shu sign, i.e. air god; which is one step away from letter **A**, the **1st** letter, which Lamprias (1930A/+25) says is based on the "air" coming out of the mouth of a baby, to make the /ah/ sound, aka baby vowel; which the Sefer Yetzirah (1700A/+255) says is the "air" element.
- **8th** cubit unit = [E21], the Set animal; the Egyptian numeral **8** sign [Z15G], shown below the 8th cubit unit, matches the visual shape of the Ogdoad god family, as **8 gods** in a 4 x 4 box or frame, and [Z15G] also matches the type or character shape of letter **H**.
- **9th** cubit unit = [O9], the Nephthys sign, the **9th** god (goddess) of the Ennead; which Barry (A44/1999) says matches to theta **Θ**, the **9th** Greek letter.

This gives us a cubit ruler based working framework when doing our remaining alphabet type origin investigation. This was the state of things when Thims (A67/2022) began to use the cubit ruler as a guide to figuring out the sign origin of the remaining missing letters.[20]

## Leiden I350 order

The 28 so-called "lunar stanzas" of the Leiden I350 (3200A/-1245), which Moustafa Gadalla, in his *Egyptian Alphabetical Letters: of Creation Cycle* (A61/2016), says is the basis of the 28 letter-number Greek alphabet, Hebrew alphabet, and Arabic alphabet, are numbered as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Leiden I350** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 |
| **Letter** | A | B | Γ | Δ | E | F | Z | **H** | Θ | I | K | Λ | M | N | Ξ | O | Π | Q | **P** | Σ | T | Y | Φ | X | Ψ | Ω | ϡ | ,A |

Here we see two letters type (shape) matching exactly:

- [Z15G] ⇒ **H** = 8
- [V1] ⇒ P, ρ ⇒ **R** = 100

Tomb U-J **number tags** (5300A/-3345), showing the signs for [Z15G] (number **8**) and [V1] (number **100**), which type match letter **H** and letter **R**, exactly.

Secondly, these Egyptian numeral signs date to the Tomb U-J number tags (5300A/-3345), as shown adjacent.

We can thus confidently use the hieroglyphic text of each stanza as a guide to decode the remaining alphabet letters. The Leiden I350 is how civil engineers and Egyptologists Peter Swift (A17/1972) and Moustafa Gadalla (A66/2016) both, independently, got involved in Egyptian alphanumerics and the Egyptian decipherment of the alphabet; being that, from an engineering point of view, there is NO way, in the above 95% probability level, mathematically speaking, that the number-letters of the Greek alphabet coincidently just happen to match the numbering system of the Leiden I350, which was written over 400-years before the attested usage of the Greek alphabet.

Thims (A67/2022), likewise, was introduced to the Leiden I350, by reading Gadalla's *Egyptian Alphabetical Letters: of Creation Cycle*; shortly thereafter meeting Swift, via Reddit, after Thims began posting the various stanzas online. In short, the Leiden I350 is another "guide" one can use to decipher the hieroglyphic sign origin of the alphabet.

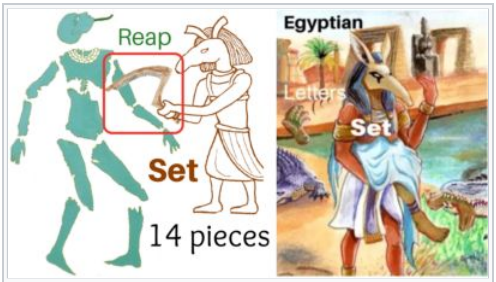
## Farming order

The fourth alphabet "ordering" framework — following Ennead order, cubit order, Leiden I350 order — that has been employed to decipher the hieroglyphic origin of each letter, is so-called "farming order" or agricultural order, based on the "farming order hypothesis".

### Helou

In A62 (2017), Rihab Helou, a Lebanese electronics engineer, in her *The Phoenician Alphabet Hidden Mysteries*, argued that Phoenician alphabet is based on the cycle of the phoenix, who she defines as Horus, and that the first 14 letters correspond to the 14 pieces of Osiris.[22] The following is Helou's YouTube video summary of this argument:

> "Noting that the dismemberment of Osiris is already mentioned in older pharonic religious texts such as the *Coffin Texts* or the *Book of the Dead* as well as in a large number of other sources from the pharaonic period and back to our Phoenician alphabet we've noticed that after the eighth letter Het (𐤇) of the Phoenician alphabet representing the Scorpion constellation as we're going to see through this lecture we have **14 letters** [𐤀, 𐤁, 𐤂, 𐤃, 𐤄, 𐤅, 𐤆, 𐤇, 𐤈, 𐤉, 𐤊, 𐤋, 𐤌] till the 22nd letter and this leads us to the assumption that **these 14 letters could represent the 14 pieces of the scattered Osiris**."
>
> — Rihab Helou (A68/2023), "The Phoenician Alphabet Hidden Mysteries: Letters ʿAūlāf and Mū" (6:14-7:07), Jul 3[23]



Set cutting Osiris into 14 pieces and scattering them up and down the Nile, showing the sickle [U1] the type origin of letter **M** (𐤌).[21]

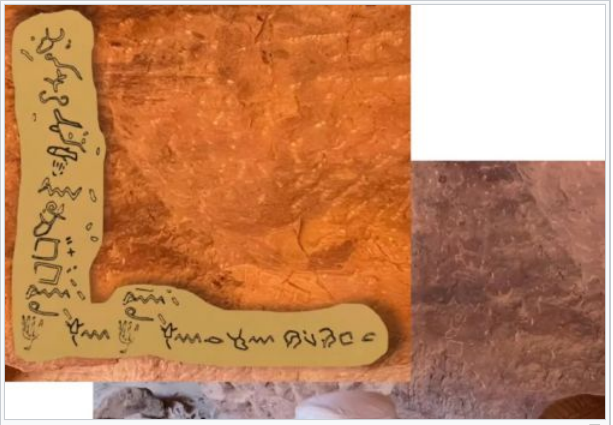
The updated digested view, of this conjecture, is that it is the sickle [U1], aka reaper tool, which cuts the body of Osiris, as grown crops, ready for harvest, into 14 pieces, is the sign behind the 13th Phoenician letter **M** (𐤌). Here we see Helou, an engineer, venturing an outline of a premise that the first 14 alphabet letters are related in some way to Osiris getting chopped up by his brother Set. This daring view completely throws the Hebrew (or Semitic) origin of the alphabet model out the window.

#### Gardiner model

In 39A (1916), Alan Gardiner, in his "Egyptian Origin of the Semitic Alphabet" (39A/1916), that Semites in Sinai, *randomly* invented the proto-types of the 22 Phoenician letters by writing them on a cave wall, using an acrophonic principle, to make phonetic signs for various things a Semite keeps in their village like: ox, house (or tent) camel, tent door, ox goad, etc.

> "History suffers when seen through Hebraic eyeglasses."
>
> — Jean Champollion (138A/1817), "Letter to Jacques Champollion" (pgs. 89-91), Aug 27[25]

Here, alphabet history, as Champollion puts it, has suffered greatly from Gardiner's model, i.e. when everything is funneled through the Bible, used as primary source material.


The "main batch" of the 150 total cave wall signs, at Serabit Khadim, which Alan Gardiner (39A/1916) conjectured was written using a Semitic alphabet or proto-Sinatic script (3500A/-1545), which he argues evolved into the Phoenician alphabet.[24]

Helou's argument, which says that the first 14 Phoenician letters derive from the first 14 body parts of Osiris, fully rejects Gardiner's Hebrew-centric out of Sinai alphabet origin model. Likewise, Moustafa Gadalla, an Egyptian-born American civil engineer, rejects Gardiner's Sinai script theory:

> "Without any evidence, logic, or rational, Western academia declared that that it was some 'Phoenician laborers' working in the Egyptian mines in Sinai who invented the real alphabet that forms the basis of the Semitic alphabets, and later, Greek and other European alphabets!"
>
> — Moustafa Gadalla (A62/2017), *Ancient Egyptian Writing Modes* (pg. 16)[26]

We highlight each person's nationality, here, per reason that what country one is born into plays into the subconscious of what alphabet and language origin theories one is willing to entertain. Gardiner, born in England, is quite ready to entertain a theory that aligns with Hebrew Biblical ideology, as this is the basis of Christianity, the main religion of England. Helou and Gadalla, however, born in Islamic republics, do not entertain Hebrew Bible based alphabet origin theories.

In other words, from an objective, scientifically neutral point of view, it is highly absurd to believe that all of the cross-cultural ABGD based languages, from Rome to Europe to India to the Middle East, all originated from 150 barely discernible marks in a cave wall in Sinai, next to an Egyptian Hathor temple, in the year 3500A (-1545), in the face of the fact that the Egyptians have had a fully operation precisely carved hieroglyphic character system, dating back to 5700A (-3745) or before (see: oldest attested letters). Yet, if you are born in England or America, the typical mind will be quite ready to entertain the so-called "Hebrew hypothesis", however outlandish its claims, because it fits the Judeo-Christian ideology or narrative.

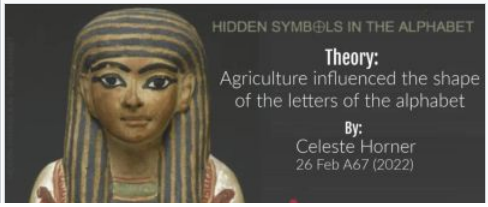
#### Thims model

Herein, we side with Helou and Gadalla, and reject the Gardiner model, as but a case of Hebrew pandering. In plain speak, Sanchuniathon (2800A/-845), the Phoenician historian, reported that the Phoenician letters came from Egypt. Knowing this, why do we need to know rewrite history, to claim that Phoenician letters came from Sinai? The answer to this is that over the last 2,000-years, owing to impact of the state religion of the Roman empire, i.e. Jewish based Christianity, beliefs about the origin of letters and language have been profoundly swayed towards alignment with this state religion. Herein, however, we are following the path of scientific linguistics.

### Horner

In A67 (2022), Celeste Horner (A67/2022), an American electrical engineer, argued for a hoe [U6] / seeding basket origin for letter A and B, as follows:

> "An agricultural tool shaped like the letter **A** appears widely in Egyptian art and writing. It was a **hoe** [U6], harrow, or adze plowing tool used to till, open, rotate, and increase the fertility of the ground. The hieroglyph **looks like an**



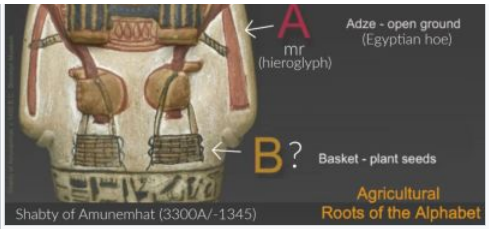
A, and is transliterated 'mr'."

— Celeste Horner (A67/2022), "Why is Letter A first in the Alphabet?", Feb 26[27]

This yields the following alphabet order:

1. [U6] ⇒ **A**
2. ⇒ **B**

Horner, to clarify, being born in America, a Christianity dominated country, still clings, in a hoping sense, to the Gardener model, believing that the shape (type) of letter A came, in some way, from both the hoe (type) and the ox head (type).



The visual of Celeste Horner's farming order hypothesis, wherein she suggest that letter **A** and letter **B**, derive from a hoe [U6] and seed basket , respectively, yielding a "hoe, sow, reap" framework to the alphabet.

## Thims

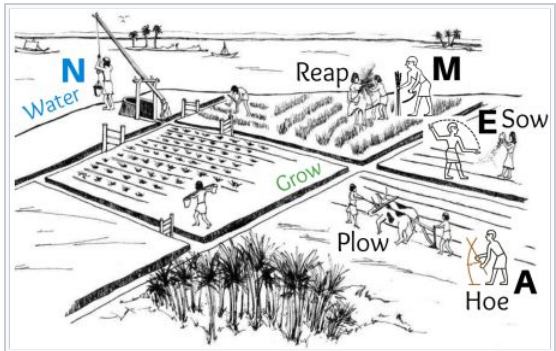
In Aug A67 (2022), Libb Thims, six months *after* Horner published her A = hoe and B = basket theory (26 Feb A67/2022), but not having read her hoe-basket theory yet, had decoded the type origin of the following three letters:

- **A** (type) = {**hoe**} (25 Aug A67/2022)
- **M** (type) = {sickle; **reap**} (18 Aug A67/2022)
- **N** (type) = {**flood**/water god} (A65/2020)

Thims, after reading Horner's farming order conjecture, and later reading Helou's model, and figuring out new letters, such as:

- **Z** (type) = [C7], [E21], [E20] {**desert** } (12 Oct A68/2023)

expanded the Helou-Celeste farming order hypothesis into the following 6-step **hoe** / , **sow** , **grow** , **desert** (no growth), **reap** , **flood** alphabet ordering logic, as the working model basis, i.e. food is the foundation of civilization, for the first 14 letters:



An Egyptian farming steps diagram[28], with alphabet letters matched to each step: 1. Hoe: [**A**], 2. Sow: [**E**, **F**], 3. Reap: [**M**], which is where each letter gets is "shape" or type (see: letter evolution), according to the farming order hypothesis.

### Hoe, plow, sow

The following, from plate 68 of *Description of Egypt, Volume One* (146A/1809), from the bas-relief sculpted on one of the faces of the main cave, of el Kab[W] (Elethyia), Upper Egypt, 50 mi south of Luxor (Thebes), shows Egyptians hoeing [A58] and plowing, with letter **A** shaped hoes [U6] and plows [U13], and sowing [A60], i.e. planting seeds:[29]

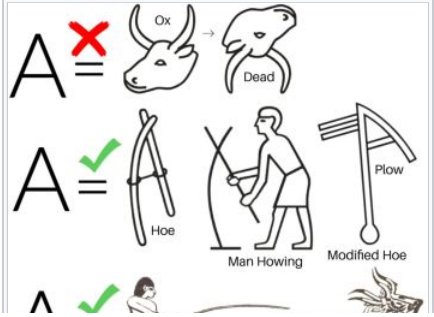
### Reap

The following shows the grown crops being reaped with letter **M** shaped [U1] sickles:

Here we see an attested visual of alphabetic order:

1. {**hoe**} ⇒ **A** (type)
2. {**sow**} ⇒ **?** (type)
3. {**reap**} ⇒ **M** (type)
4. {**flood**} ⇒ **?** (type) ⇒ **N** (type)

The adjacent diagram, which should be studied carefully, clarifies things with respect to the exact "type" or shape origin of the hieroglyphic sign behind letter letter A, as we discuss further later.[30]




As Thims has found, over the previous several years of advocating the new hoe/plow = A model, there are some, being enamored with Hebrew-centric Christian theological origin of

alphabet letters, that are so ingrained with the belief that the type or shape of letter A derives from a dead inverted Semitic ox head [F1B], that they will defend this ox head = A theory for years, and never let go of it, as though it is the foundation symbol of their linguistic religion?

Basic visual of **correct**: or and *incorrect*: ,
type origins behind letter **A**.[30]

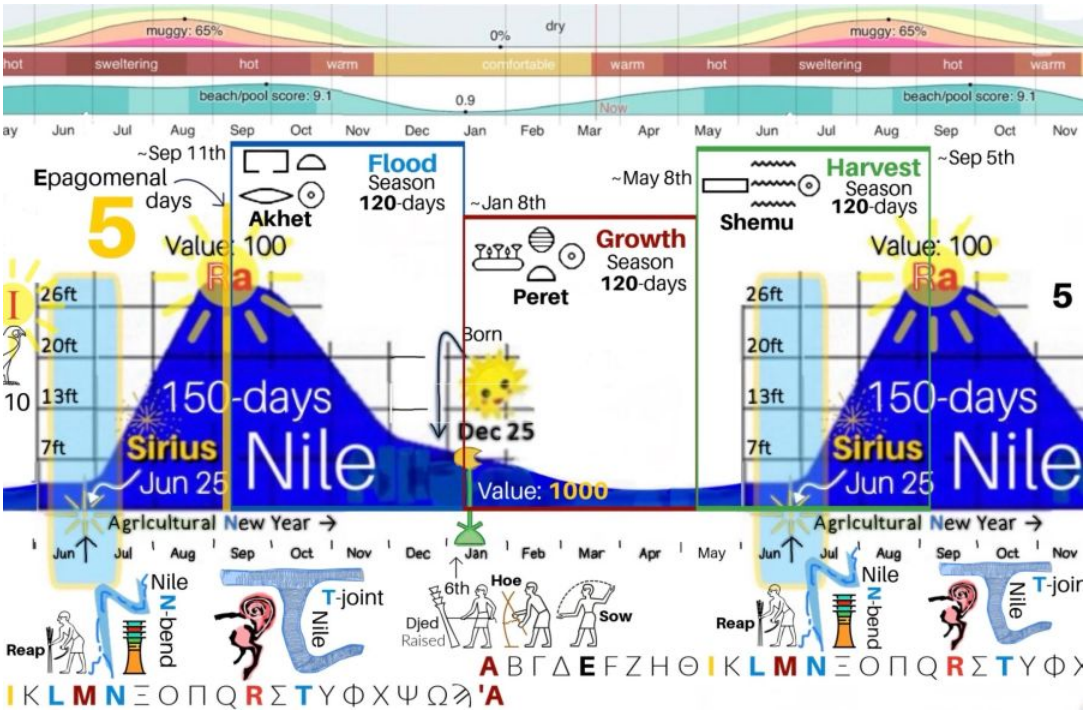
**Grains**

The following shows the reaped crops made into grain and counted and measured:

These grains are later made into bread , , which is sign [X1], the stable food of Egypt.

**Flood cycle**

After the crops are grown and harvested, the annual 150-flood season stars. The following diagram shows the three Egyptian 120-day seasons: Akhet (flood), Peret (growth), and Shemu (harvest), above the 28 letter-number Greek alphabet characters, which is all centered around the day that Hapi comes out of his underground spring water [W15] = cave, at the 15th stoicheion, aka letter **N**, in the Egyptian calendar scheme, which corresponds to the day of the first sighting of the helical rising of Sirius, on about Jun 25, the day when the annual 150-day Nile flood starts:




The alphabet letters are aligned to the months based on the following data:

- Sampi (σαμπι) = **331** = Janus (Ιανος), root of January; the sampi letter , value: 900, the 27th letter, means “like pi (Π)”; which corresponds to the ankh [A171] being “raised” each year on **Jan 6-8**.
- This is followed by the new sun being born as a bulb of light [R29] out a lotus [M12], which is the 28th letter, value: 1000; this corresponds to the keraia A (ʹA) letter-number, value: 1000, in Greek numerals.
- The lotus is followed letter A, value: 1, in Greek numerals.

Secondly, the flood, which is the proto-type of letter N, aka the N-bend of the Nile, as we will discuss, starts each year at summer solstice or when Sirius rises helically, on about **Jun 25**.

These two fixed dates gives us a framework for 28 stoicheia (letters; letter-numbers) being spread over the calendar year, at a spacing of 52 weeks (per year) / 28 stoicheia = 1.85, i.e. about one new alphabet letter every 2-weeks. This is where the following Bible warning against learning the calendar nature of the alphabet letters derives:

> “But then, not knowing god, you served those who by **nature** are not gods. But now, knowing god, or rather being known by god, how turn you back again to the *weak* and *beggarly* **elements** [**stoicheia**], which you again desire to serve from above, observing **days** and **months** and **seasons** and **years**?”
>
> — Anon (1900A/+55), Bible (Galatians 4:8-10)

This “farming order” logic was used, as a conceptual framework behind alphabet order, over previous 3-years, as a model, tracing back 6,000+ years, to the pre-dynastic period, centered around Abydos, Egypt, when decoding the all the letters of alphabet, as will be summarized letter-by-letter, in the next several dissertation parts.

## Geometric order

Aphrodisias informs us that letters have male and female properties, depending on whether they are odd or even stoicheion, and that the fifth stoicheia is marriage:

"Male {M} numbers are **odd**, female {F} numbers are **even**, and marriage is number **five** ."

— Alexander Aphrodisias (1750A/+205), *Commentaries in Metaphysica* (38.8-41.2)[31]

Plutarch, via Plato, informs us that a divine birth occurred via a 3:4:5 triangle:

"In the 3:4:5 triangle , upright [3 side] may be likened to the **male** , the base [4 side] to the **female** , and the *hypotenuse* [5 side] to the **child** of both."

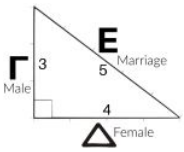
— Plutarch (1850A/+105), *Moralia, Volume Five* (§:56A); via citation of Plato (2330A/-375) *Republic* (§:546B-C) & Plato (2315A/-360) *Timaeus* (§:50C-D)

Plato tells us that the square of the 5-side ($5^2$) is the number of letters or signs of the Egyptian alphabet (25), and or a number up to the years of Apis (27 or 28):

"**Five** [5] makes a **square** [$5^2 = 25$] of itself, as many as the **letters** of the **Egyptian alphabet**, and as many as the years of the life of the **Apis** [] (Osiris-Apis) [i.e. 27 (sampi) or **28** (age when Osiris dies or years of his rule)]."

— Plutarch (1850A/+105), *Moralia, Volume Five* (§:56A) (post); via citation of Plato (2330A/-375) *Republic* (§:546B-C) & Plato (2315A/-360) *Timaeus* (§:50C-D)

This yields the following so-called geometric birth order to the letters or stoicheia:




⇒ **Α**, **Β**, **Γ**, **Δ**, **Ε**, **F**, **Ζ**, **Η**, **Θ**, **Ι**, **Κ**, **Λ**, M, **Ν**, **Ξ**, **Ο**, **Π**, **Q**, **Ρ**, **Σ**, **Τ**, **Υ**, **Φ**, **Χ**, **Ψ**, **Ω**, **Ϧ** (Ϯ), **ʼΑ** ()

Subtracting the first three letters (**Α**, **Β**, **Γ**), we arrive at the following set of 25 Egyptian alphabet letters or signs:

**25** ($5^2$) letters = **Δ**, **Ε**, **F**, **Ζ**, **Η**, **Θ**, **Ι**, **Κ**, **Λ**, M, **Ν**, **Ξ**, **Ο**, **Π**, **Q**, **Ρ**, **Σ**, **Τ**, **Υ**, **Φ**, **Χ**, **Ψ**, **Ω**, **Ϧ** (Ϯ), **ʼΑ** ()

The aim, herein, will be to find, via proof, the original specific hieroglyphic signs behind each of these Egyptian alphabet letters or types.

### Farm surveying

The following shows how a 12 knotted rope was used in Egypt to make a 3:4:5 triangle so to measure a rectangle of land:[32]

The following shows un-surveyed (left), which is difficult to tax, vs exact surveyed rectangle-marked sections of land (right), defined by the gridded farm land surveyed sign [N24], which the can then be taxed based on the exact size of land each farmer uses:

On these 3:4:5 triangle calculated or surveyed crop grids [N24], crops are are made via four steps, namely: hoeing, sowing, growing, and reaping:

The following, from the Menna Tomb (3350A/-1395)[33], shows rope measurers or land surveyors, surveying farm land size with a length of rope with 12 knots □, which is the type of rope that makes a 3:4:5 triangle when held by three people at the corners:

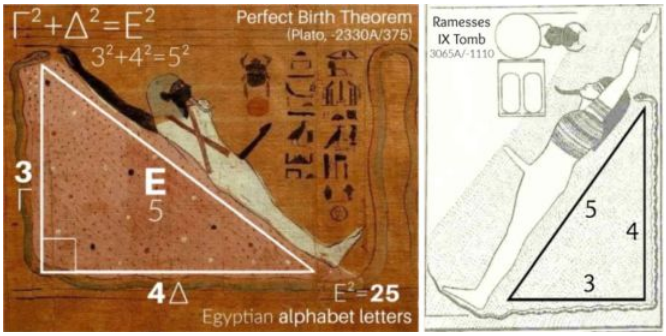
### Erotic triangle

The Turin erotic papyrus (3100A/-1145), shown below, depicting Geb (earth) and Bet (stars) having sex on the 5-side a 3:4:5 triangle, followed by the Geb and Bet position, aka heaven over earth, at the 5th step, with Geb seemingly dying at the 6th and 7th stage, presumably being reborn to have more sex in the after-existence, in the steps that follow, attests to the fact that the Egyptians viewed the 3:4:5 triangle in a cosmic way:

Israel Zolli was the first to connect the dots:

> "Letter **B** or beth [ʖ] is a female body, and letter **G** or gimel [ʔ] is a male body with phallus erect. The alphabet is a chain of sexual symbols which render a cosmogenic-anthropogenic theory."
>
> — Israel Zolli (30A/1925), *Sinai Script and Greco-Latin Alphabet* (pg. #); cited by: Gunther Roeder (A30/1925) in: *Literary Weekly Magazine* (pg. 278); by Alfred Kallir (A6/1961) in his *Sign and Design: The Psychogenetic Source of the Alphabet* (pg. 62)

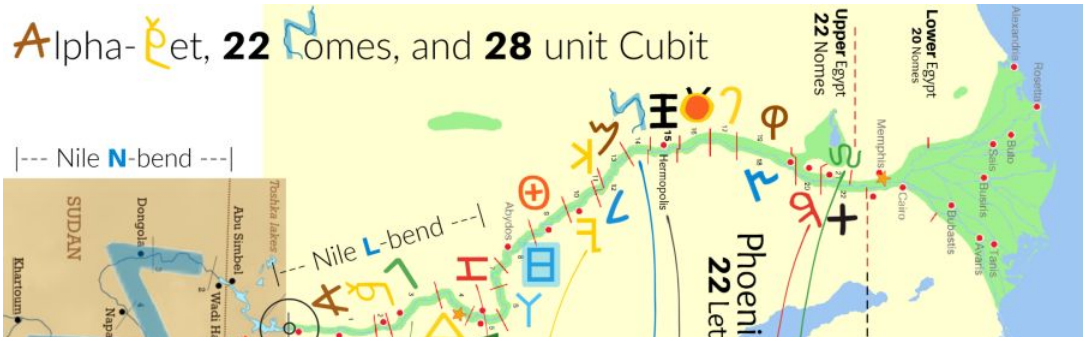
The following shows another variant of the 3:4:5 sexual triangle, wherein the god Min is shown with an **E**-rection □ [D52] on the **E**-side or **5**-side of the triangle:

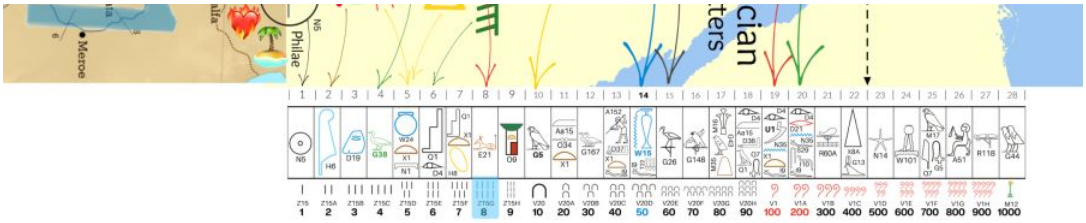



This attested 3:4:5 triangle alphabet or stoicheia birth logic, gives us a guide, to use throughout this dissertation, to the underlying or overarching premise that the alphabet was conceptualized, by the Egyptians, to have been geometrically born.

## Nome order

In A69 (2024), Thims matched the 22 Phoenician letters to the 22 Nomes of Upper Egypt to the first 22 units of the cubit ruler as follows:[34]






Royal Cubit, Amenhotep I (3500A/-1545)

This 22 nomes = 22 Phoenician letters hypothesis, needs to be kept in mind, as we read through the updated letter decoding history, for each letter.

## Ugaritic order

The following is the 30 character Ugaritic cuneiform phonetic alphabet, aka Ugaritic stone abecedary:

This is a was a cuneiform based script, used Ugarit, Syria, dated to about 3300A (-1345), therein, supposedly, dated 300-years before the Phoenician alphabet. That an ABG-like phonetic sequence is attested in cuneiform, needs to be kept in mind, as we read through the updated historical decoding of each alphabet letter. We will check for alphabet letter to Ugaraitic cuneiform match, where applicable.

## Hebrew match

In 123A (1832), Julius Klaproth, in his "On the Origin of the Different Written Characters of the Ancient World", gave the following list of significations which are commonly given to the names of the letters in the Hebrew alphabet or Semitic alphabet (as he called it):[35]

1. Aleph = ox, chief
2. Beth = house
3. Gimel = camel
4. Daleth = door
5. Vau = hook
6. Zain = feature, club, glory
7. Cheth = quadruped, bag
8. Teth = dirt
9. Jod = hand
10. Caph = palm
11. Lamed = goad to impel oxen
12. Mem = water
13. Nun = fish
14. Samech = prop, stay
15. Ain = eye
16. Phe = mouth, face
17. Tsaddi = sides
18. Koph = ape, circle
19. Resch = head
20. Shin = teeth
21. Thau = term, limit

Klaproth commented on these name associations:

> "It has been alleged that the Semitic letters bore these names, because they were formed from hieroglyphics representing the objects designated by the names. **Such a supposition**, which is corroborated by no ancient testimony, **appears to me untenable**; **for no Semitic *aleph*, ancient or modern, bears any resemblance to an ox**, or a chief; no *beth* represents a door; no *gimel*, a camel; and the shape of *teth* cannot resemble that of dirt, which has no shape at all. It would be equally difficult to find out any resemblance between the *mem* and water, between the *nun* and fish, &c. It would appear, therefore, that these names were given to the letters to impress them more readily upon the memory; for the Semitic denominations of the objects, the names of which the letters respectively bear, begin, in all cases, with the respective letters."

Many of these, to note, have caused great confusion in letter origin research, per reason that as Klaproth says: "no Hebrew A, ancient (𐤀) or modern (א), bears any resemblance to an ox 🐂". Others, however, have seen a "dead inverted ox head" in these characters. The solution to this confusion, as we will discuss, is that it is the A-shaped plow 𐤔 [U13] — itself derived from the A-shaped hoe: 𐤑 [U6], 𐤒 [U6A], 𐤓 [U6B], 𐤕 [U7], 𐤖 [U8] ⇒ 𐤔 [U13] — which the ox pulls, that became the "coded reason" why the Phoenicians and the Jews called letter A the "ox letter".

We will use these so-called "Hebrew folklore" name associations as a guide to see how well our letter decodings match as we go along.

## Egyptological match?

### Ptolemy & Berenice

In 138A (c.1817), Thomas Young, in his drafting notes on the Rosetta Stone translation, ventured that the following two cartouche rings, from the Karnak Temple ceiling, alphabetically "spell", in reduced phonetic hieroglyphic signs, the names **Ptolemy** (Πτολεμαῖος), repeated nine times in the Rosetta Greek text, and **Berenice** (Βερενίκης), repeated once in the Greek text:

**Young alphabet**

These signs were defined by Young (136A/1819), in his "Egypt" article, as follows:

- ▢ [Q3] "square block" = /p/
- 𓂋 [X1] "semi-circle" = /t/
- 𓃀 [E23] "lion" = /lo/ or /ole/
- 𓄿 [Aa15] "place" = /ma/ or /m/
- 𓅱 [M17A] "two feathers" = /i/ or /e/
- 𓋴 [S29] "bent line" = /osh/ or /os/; akin to Coptic shei (ⲱ) or Greek sigma (Σ)
- 𓎛 [R7] "basket" = BIR (BIP) {Coptic}
- 𓁹 [D21] = "eye 👁 without the pupil" = E (Є) {Coptic}
- 𓈖 [N35] "waved line" = **N**
- 𓅓 [G38] "goose" = is KE or KEN; from KENESOŎ (Kircher)

With Young's decoding of the Rosetta long cartouche, this sign list evolved into the Young alphabet.

**Champollion alphabet**

This Young alphabet was later expanded on and tweaked by Champollion, into the Champollion alphabet and three different Champollion sign lists: 133A list (1822), 131A list (1824), and 123A list (1832); to cite a few examples of the differences between the "old Champollion view" and the new Thims view or EAN based ECL model:

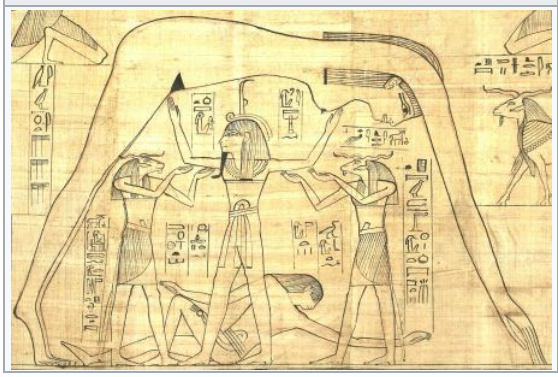
| | A | B | D | H | K | M | N | Ξ | P | R | S | T | Y | Φ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Champollion** | 𓄿 | 𓃀 | 𓁹 | 𓇋 | 𓎛 | 𓅱 | 𓈖 | 𓊪 | 𓊃 | 𓂋 | 𓋴 | 𓏏 | 𓇌 | 𓊽 |
| | G1 | D58 | D46 | V28 | V31 | U6 | N35 | V31, O34 | N1 | D21 | S29 | X1 | Z7 | Q3 |
| **Thims** | 𓄿 | 𓊃 | ▽ | 𓇋 | 𓆑 | 𓅱 | 𓈖 | 𓊪 | 𓊃 | 𓁹 | 𓋴 | 𓏏 | 𓇌 | 𓊽 |
| | U6 | N1 | C297D | Z15G | S34B | U1 | NN | R11 | D16 | V1 | I14 | R26 | O30 | U28 |

The Champollion row, which is based on nothing more than this "spells Ptolemy", or that "spells Berenice", is the foundational transliteration alphabet of *status quo* present day Egyptology. The Thims row is the new mathematically evidenced based model.

In the following sections, we will showing the updated alphabet letter decodings, for the phonetics of the "actual" letters we are now using, which is NOT based on the "spells Ptolemy" or this "spells Berenice" argument, but rather is mathematically derived, in large part. Subsequently, most of these new letter decodings do not match with what Young and Champollion decoded in their respective reduced phonetic alphabets. At the end of each "letter section", to follow, we will give a short summary of the differences, then digress in full on the ramifications of this collision, in the latter half of the dissertation.

## ABG cosmos

The following is Nestanebetisheru Book of Dead (2400A/-945), frame 87, showing the gods: Geb (earth), Shu (air), and Nut (stars), as presently defined by status quo Egyptology naming conventions, which yields the ABG cosmos model, aka the Egyptian origin of the ABCs:[36]

| **Nestanebetisheru Dead Book (2400A/-945)** | **ABG cosmos** |
|---|---|
|  | |

If anything, throughout this dissertation, this diagram should be anchored in the mind, as it overthrows the two millennia old, presently believed model, that letters **A**, **B**, and **G** came from a Semitic ox head 𓃾 [F1], house 🏠, and camel 🐫.

To clarify, with respect to where the names: Shu, Geb, and Nut derive, the following table, from the Nestanebetisheru (2400A/-945) dead book quadrat names, are the actual signs associated with the Egyptian earth, air, stars gods, along with historical attempts to figure out their alphabetically translated names, the actual alphabet letters (A, B, Γ) that these gods yielded, in their ABG cosmos model, aka ABG gods, as we will cover shortly, and their so-called "patch" fix Egypto alpha-numeric (EAN) updated names, introduced by Thims over the last two years:

| Standard name | Shu | Nut | Geb |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thing: | Air | Stars | Earth |
| Nestanebetisheru (2400A/-945) | | | |
| Signs: | | | |
| Sign numbers: | A40, H6, Z7, H6, A121C, I9 | W24, X1, N1, B19A | A40, R8, X1, Z2A; G38, A40, D58, X1, I9 |
| Young (136A/1819) | | Rhea (PHЄ); *Urania* | = Ke, Kh[37] |
| Champollion (132A/1823) | Sôou | TPE, Tphé, or Tiphé | Sév, Siv, Sèv, Kèb, Kev |
| Budge (51A/1904)[38] | Shu | Nut | Seb |
| Gardiner (A2/1957) | Shu (šw, Σως) | Nut (nwt) | Geb (Κηβ) |
| Thims (A67/2022) | **A** | **B** | **Γ (G / C)** |
| EAN name | Ah[39] | Bet[40] | Geb[41] |

When comparing the Champollion version of each name, we see that he does not have a single letter correct in his so-called transliterated name for each god, i.e. there is no /a/ in his Sôou (air god) name; there is no /b/ in TPE, Tphé, or Tiphé names (stars goddess); and is now /g/ in Sév, Siv, Sèv, Kèb, Kev (earth god) names? After that, up through Gardiner, it is a sort of Egyptology *Journal* article cherry picking of letters, Coptic words, and signs so to seemingly grown whatever name the Egyptologist seems fit, albeit based on little or no actual phonetically proved evidence. That there is even in a G in the Gardiner version of earth god owes to a journal debate (69A/1886) between mostly between Heinrich Brugsch and Peter Renouf, during which time was "decided" that the Egyptian earth god's previously spuriously conjectured Κηβ (KHB) [30] name is actually spelled "Geb".[41]

The reader should strongly take this discrepancy in mind as a red flag that there is something amiss or off-balance in present day Young-Champollion based Egyptology translations, in the sense that we have been using alphabet writing for over 3,000-years, since the Old Arabians (3100A/-1145) and Phoenicians (3000A/-1045), our libraries now replete with multi-volume books on Egyptology and Egyptian dictionaries (see: list of Egyptian dictionaries), yet not one of these tells us where, hieroglyphically, letters A, B, and G derive?

### Dissertation parts

To remedy this conflicting problem — of each new letter decoding not generally mapping with what Young and Champollion mapped, which requires detailed prolonged discussion — the first part of the dissertation will show how 27 Greek alphabet derived from the 28 sign Egyptian alphabet and 28 sign cubit ruler and 28 stanza Leiden I350. Each of these Letter A, Letter B, Letter G, etc., subsections will conclude with a short summary of the agreement and or discrepancy between these new alphabet decodings and what signs Young and Champollion deduced for their "reduced phonetic" alphabet signs.

In the second part of the dissertation, which will be more involved, we will digress into the historical details as to where things went off the rails, so to say, surrounding Young and Champollion's translations, up to the present day, along with what so-called NEW Egyptology entails, and how it can can update and correct, using proved solid phonetic evidence, all previous translation attempts.

One envisioned project, e.g., is to take and convert all previous multi-language translations of the Pyramid Texts, e.g. of Pepi II Pyramid Texts, into English, and put them online, in a line-by-line, quadrat-by-quadrat, sign-by-sign to English words manner, similar to the classic Budge style (but multi-rowed), with the last row being the EAN/ECL updated corrections and commentary. This has been attempted, in passing, with PT 599-602, but this has been halted, presently, owing to, firstly, lack of available physical and or electronic copies of each foreign language translation and, secondly, the difficulty of seeing exactly which sign group each translator rendered to which specific alphabetic language word group?[42]

## Quotes

> "We assert that **alphabetic characters are** themselves **hieroglyphic** and that they reach into the highest antiquity; they are themselves much older than the time in which they were believed to be born and when Egyptian hieroglyphics were abandoned."
>
> — Antoine Gebelin (178A/1773), *Monde primitif* (pgs. 119-20); cited by Johanna Drucker (A67/2022) in *Inventing the Alphabet* (pg. 174)[43]

> "The letters alpha (A), beta (B), gamma (Γ), delta (Δ)… representing **1**, **2**, **3**, **4** … in some language or **Egyptian dialect**; perhaps in the secret language of Egypt's craftsman, [are the result of] her engineers who **measured** [N24] and **constructed**, who embodied ideas, calculations and their reason into matter."
>
> — Dimitris Psychoyos (A50/2005), "The Forgotten Art of Isopsephy" (pg. 208)

> "Champollion had no possibility of decoding hieroglyphs. Without **primary verification**, you can never say that is correct!"
>
> — Sara Seti (A68/2023), "Short", YouTube[44]

## End matter

The table of Egyptian cosmological linguistics (ECL) dissertation sections:

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| **Main** | | | | | | | | | |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Appendix | Drafts | Discussion | | | | | | | |

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37. ↑ (a) Young does not cite a sign or quadrat for the Egyptian earth god; but says the following about the goose in the Berenice cartouche: the **goose** [G38] is KE, or KEN; Kircher gives us KENESOü for a goose; but the Esoü means gregarious, probably in contradistinction to the Egyptian sheldrake, and the simple etymon approaches to the name of a goose in many other languages." (7.58.7).
(b) Young defines the goose-foot combo sign (G38, D58) as "attendant" (sign #130).
38. ↑ Budge, Wallis. (51A/1904). *The Gods of the Egyptians, Volume Two* (cubit gods, pg. 291). Dover, A14/1969.
39. ↑ See: Shu (etymon).
40. ↑ See: Nut (etymon)
41. ↑ [41.0] [41.1] See: Geb (etymon).
42. ↑ (a) Thims emailed James Allen to see if he would being willing to help with this online Pyramid Texts translation project, by simply circling (by number) which sign groups map to which parts of his English translation, and Thims would to the rest via cut-and-paste of the hieroglyphic texts; but there was no response to this enquiry? (b) This seems to require it being a collaborative project, involving younger students, with a desire to engage?
43. ↑ Thims, Libb. (A69/2024). "Hieroglyphic alphabet table | Antoine Gebelin (178A/1777)", Alphanumerics, Reddit.
44. ↑ Seti, Sara (A68/2023). "Short" (post), YouTube.

This page was last edited on 5 October 2025, at 01:27.

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# ECL3

*ECL2* ⇐ *Main* | *Contents* ⇒ *ECL4*

In publications, **Egyptian Cosmological Linguistics, Part Three**, aka **ECL3** (LH:2), is part 𓏛 [Z2A] or 𓏛 [Z15B] (three), of **20** slated, of Libb Thims' 13 Jul A70 (2025) launched online drafting 250-300 page **PhD** (𓇋𓏛𓏛𓏛 ▽) [D16, Z15G, C297D] dissertation proposal on Egyptian cosmological linguistics (ECL).

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## Abstract

This page, and the next several wiki pages, will give a truncated summary of the newly decoded hieroglyphic sign origin of each alphabet 🔠 letter. Sections are listed in Greek alphabet order. Fuller historical discussion, for each letter, is found in the series of dedicated Hmolpedia pages: letter A decoding history, letter B decoding history, letter G decoding history, etc.

# Letter A

## Abstract

The hieroglyphic sign origin of the type (shape) of letter **A** has been determined, definitively, to be based on the shape of the **hoe** 𓌞 [U6] sign (Thims, 25 Aug A67/2022) or **plow** 𓌟 [U13] sign (Thims, 5 Feb A68/2023), epigraphic form and language depending; the hoe originally dubbed the sacred Egyptian "hieralpha" {Latin}, ιερ-αλφα {Greek}, or hiero-alpha by Kircher (301A/1654).

Others to have suggested or alluded to a possible connection between the shape of letter A and the Egyptian hoe or plow, include: Edward Clarke (141A/1814), James Bell (126A/1829), John Wilkinson (114A/1841), John Kenrick (103A/1852), William Henry (A56/2011), Joseph Aronesty (A60/2015), and Celeste Horner (A67/2022). The difference between *suggesting* a resemblance between letter **A** and 𓌞 [U6] and stating *as fact* that **A** = 𓌞 [U6] is that the latter requires, concordantly, that the entire field of Egyptology, from the ground up, needs to be overhauled and redone. No small task, to say the least.

The stoicheia or "elemental" (four elements) theme of letter A, based on the value of alpha (αλφα) [**532**] = Atlas (Ατλας) [**532**] = Shu 𓇋 [A28] cipher, determined (Thims, 8 Apr A65/2020) to be based on the Egyptian air god 𓇋 [A28], sign: 𓄡 [H6], the ostrich feather 𓆑, a thing "light as **air** 𓆑 ", god name: Shu (Budge, 51A/1904) or **Ah** (Thims, 16 Aug A70/2025), among other historical reconstructions [see: Shu (etymon)]; otherwise known as the baby vowel or /ah/ sound, which is the "first sound that children 𓀔 make" (Lamprias, 1930A/+25).

## Type: 𓌞 (U6)

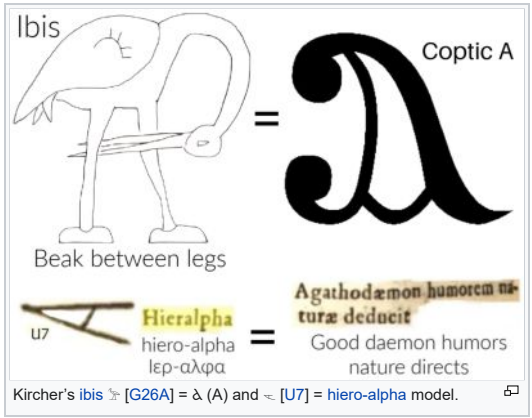
The following, below left, shows the Scorpion II king, on his macehead, holding a letter **A** shaped hoe 𓌞 [U6], standing over a letter **T** shaped water 𓈖 system, and below right, six letter letter **A** shaped hoes 𓌞 [U6], held by various animals, on the Libyan Palette, both found in Abydos, Egypt, dated to 5100A (-3145):

Given the above visual evidence, we conclude that the Egyptian **hoe** 𓌞 [U6] is where the type or character shape of letter **A** derives.

## Kircher: 𓌟 (U7) = hiero-alpha

The first person to tackle the fact that the Egyptian hoe looks like the Greek alpha, in shape or character type, as shown below, was Kircher (301A/1654), who, in his *Oedipus the Egyptian*, *Volume Three* (pg. 494), assigned the "namesake" of the Egyptian hoe 𓌞 [U6], specifically the horizontal digging version, 𓌟 [U7], as the hiero-alpha (ιερ-αλφα) or "hieralpha" as he called it in Latin:

However, Kircher, confusedly, assigned the type or character origin of the Coptic ⲁ (A) to the ibis 𓅞 [G26A] with its beak between its legs.[1] This was based on Plutarch (1850A/+105), who, in *Isis and Osiris 75*, stated that the Egyptian alphabet god Thoth 𓁟 [C3] was ibis-headed, because the ibis legs make in equilateral triangle Δ, which convinced Kircher he could find 7 total letters coded inside of the ibis' legs, which became the following seven Coptic letters: ⲁ (**A**), Γ (G), ⲇ (D), Y, O, ⲗ (L), X.



Kircher's ibis 𓅞 [G26A] = ⲁ (A) and 𓌟 [U7] = hiero-alpha model.

Implicit in Kircher's model, to clarify, is the argument that certain hieroglyphic signs were behind the Coptic letter types, but in a way that had no relation to the Greek letter types, which he seems to have attributed to the Phoenicians, aka the standard model, via the Cadmus myth.

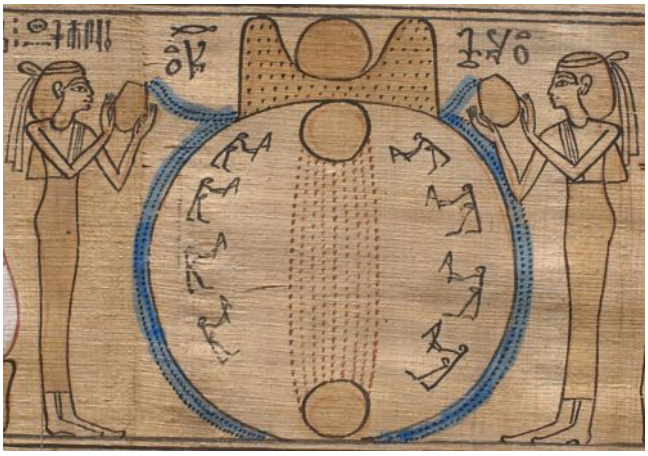
### Goeree

In 255A (1700A), Willem Goeree, in his *Preparations for the Biblical Wisdom, and Use of the Sacred and Ecclesiastical Histories: from the Most Ancient Memoirs of the Hebrews, Chaldeans, Babylonians, Egyptians, Syrians, Greeks and Romans* (pg. 48)[2], building on Kircher, made the following Egyptian alphabet diagram, wherein he shows coptic alphabet letters next to a section of hieroglyphic signs, shown color coded to their updated sign decodings, showing, in an intuitive manner, although he does not seem to state this directly, that the Egyptian hoe 𓌞 [U6] is behind the Coptic ⲁ (A):

The hieroglyphic signs Goeree shows, on the column at right, are seemingly based, in part, on Kircher's 301A (1654) alphabet letter conjectures, e.g. that the hoe is the hiero-alpha, or that Plutarch's statement that the Thoth was ibis headed, because the legs of the ibis make an equilateral triangle, i.e. the letter delta Δ sign, presumably with some artistic conjectures of his own.

### Thims: 𓌃 (U6) = A

On 25 Aug A67 (2022), Thims, independent of Kircher, Goeree, and pretty much everyone else, discerned[3], via the Khonsumose Papyrus (3000A/-1045), which shows eight hoer signs 𓀀 [A58], i.e. eight Ogdoad themed workers: 𓀀𓀀𓀀𓀀-𓀀𓀀𓀀𓀀, holding letter **A** shaped hoes 𓌃 [U6]: [A58E], while having an erection 𓂸 [D52], inside of some sort of triple sun 🌞🌞🌞 system, with water 💦 being poured over the entire system, being lit 🔥, in some way, by the Ptah fire drill 𓋴 [U28] sign, that the hoe is the type origin of letter A:



That letter **A** exactly matches the shape of the Egyptian hoe sign, has been commented on, in one way or another, by: Athanasius **Kircher** (301A/1654), Edward Clarke (141A/1814), James Bell (126A/1829), John Wilkinson (114A/1841), John Kenrick (103A/1852), William Henry (A56/2011), Joseph Aronesty (A60/2015), and Celeste Horner (A67/2022). To state that the type or character shape of letter **A** is based on the Egyptian hoe sign, not suggestively, but as a FACT:

[U6A] ⇒ A

however, is more involved, requiring that the hoe models of Kircher (301A/1654), Young (136A/1819), and Champollion (133A/1822) have to be overthrown, not to mention the 2,000-year-old "ox head" type origin of letter A premise, which requires that the entire very "established" fields of Egyptology and linguistics have to be overturned, and rebuilt, which is what we are attempting, in starter format, in this dissertation. In plain speak, we seem to have been letter **A** ignorant for 3,000+ years now? Why no one, until now, wants to address this simple question, is a puzzle 🧩 that future historians will have to grapple with?

### Type: 𓋴 (U13)

In 2000A (-c.2045), the plow 𓋴 [U13], which is animal-powered hoe 𓌃 [U6], began to be used, in place of and or in addition to the hoe, to overturn the land, prior to sowing 𓐍 [A60]. The result of this, was that in Phoenicia they had two types of characters for letter A, the standard hoe version:

A model (3900A/-1945) of an Egyptian plowing the fields, showing an ox pulling a letter **A**-shaped plow: [U13]. The Phoenicians called their letter A, which came in two character types: (hoe) or (plow), by the name boyn (βοῦν), which means "ox", in reference NOT to shape of the head of the ox, but to the entire plowing machinery system shown above.

and the plow version, as seen in the Kition script:

Next, to add confusion to the mix, the Phoenicians, according to Plutarch, called their letter A, the "boyn" or ox letter:

> "Cadmus placed alpha the first in order, because an **ox** (βοῦν) , which is called 'alpha' (αλφα) by the Phoenicians. is the first of their necessary things."
>
> — Plutarch (1850A/+105), *Convivial Questions* (§:9.2.3)[4]

This ox namesake for letter A, eventually lead Hesychius to declare that the shape of the head of the ox is what the type or character shape of letter A is based on:

> "It was the head of the ox that the Phoenicians called alpha ."
>
> — Hesychius (1400A/+455), *Synopsis of all Words by Stoicheion* (pg. #)[5]

Then, later, when the first Hebrew letters came into existence, they used the plow version of letter A, as shown on the first Jewish revolt coins:

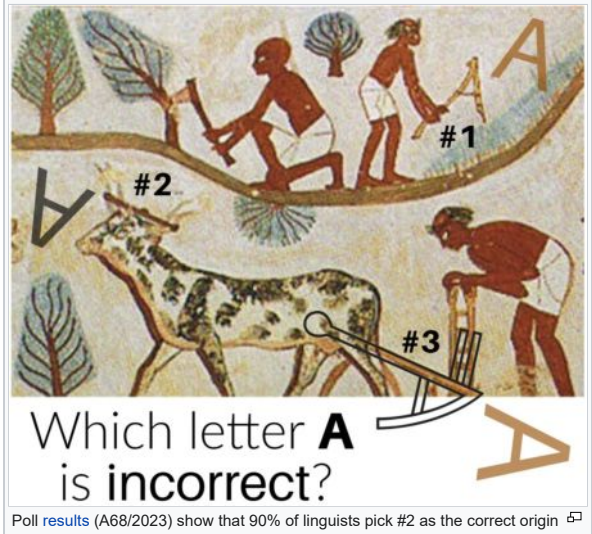
and called their letter A by the name aleph (אלף) [ALP] or אָלֶף {Hebrew} [111], which, in Hebrew, means the following three things:

1. Letter A
2. Ox
3. 1000

This resulted in Alan Gardiner, in his "Egyptian Origin of the Semitic Alphabet" (39A/1916), claiming that letter A was first invented by a Semite who drew an ox head on a cave wall in Sinai:

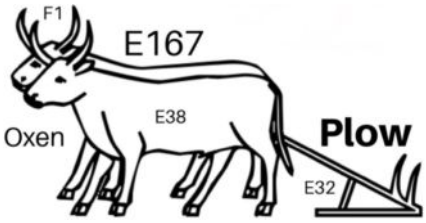
(wrong ✗)

This = model, to clarify, presently dominates the mindsets of over 95% of linguists and Egyptologists on the planet, presently; most of whom will take this model to their grave, no matter how evidence you present to them.

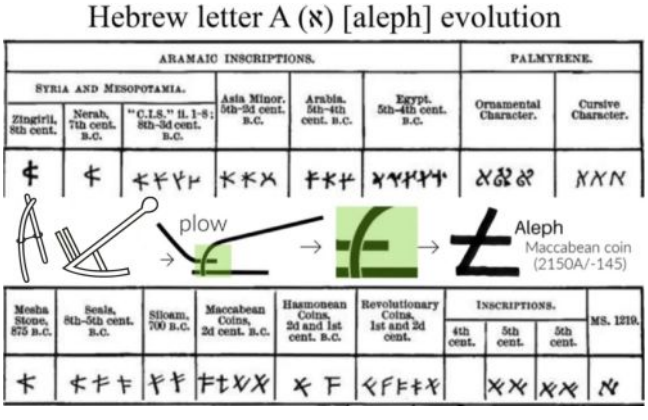



Poll results (A68/2023) show that 90% of linguists pick #2 as the correct origin of the type of letter A, whereas 90% of 4-year-olds pick #1 as the correct origin of letter A.[6]

Correctly, however, the reason the Phoenicians and Jews called letter A the ox, i.e. "boyn" or ALP (aleph) letter, is NOT because is the letter A character is ox-head shaped, but rather because the ox is the animal that pulls the letter A shaped plow, as shown below:



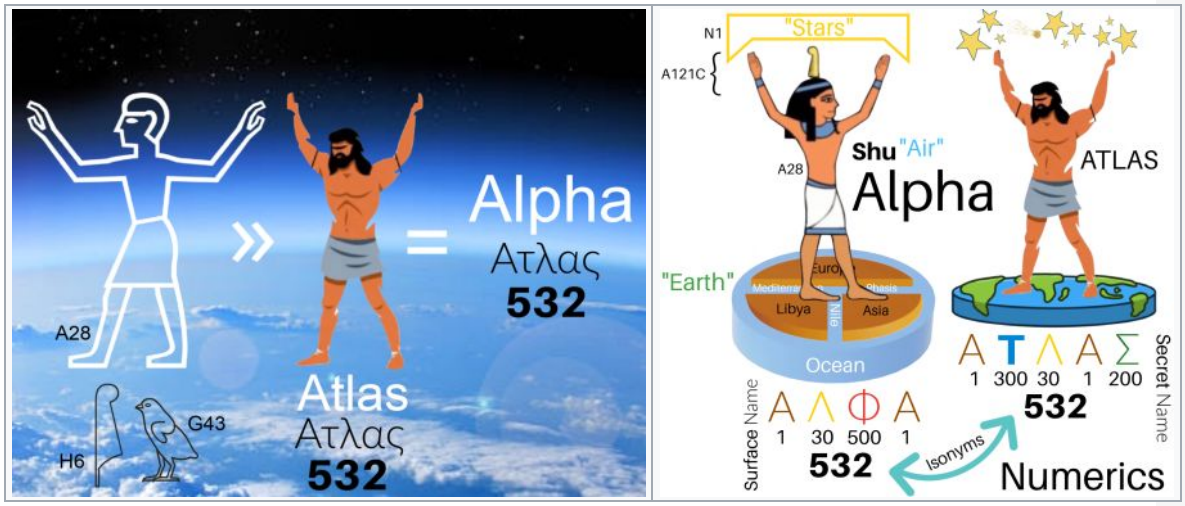
The following, to clarify, shows the evolution of the Hebrew A from the Aramaic hoe to the Jewish revolt coin plow:




In 5 Feb A68 (2023), Thims, building on Joseph Aronesty (A69/2015), determined that the Hebrew A (aleph) is based on an Egyptian plow .

### Letter A god

On 8 Apr A65 (2020), Libb Thims, noting that the word value of alpha (αλφα) [**532**] equals the word value of Atlas (Ατλας) [**532**], aka the "Egyptian Shu" (Massey, 48A/1907), as listed in Kieren Barry's *Isopsephy Dictionary* (A44/1999), that the secret name or back name of alpha is Atlas, thematic to the mathematical value of the name of letter A coding for letter A being the "atmosphere", or layer of **air** separating earth from the stars of space, as shown below:

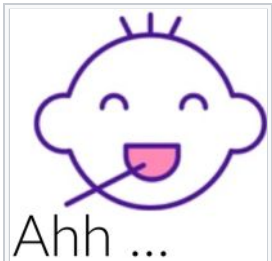



This, in short, was how the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet was formed or rather formulated.

### Phonetic: 𓄿 (H6)

The air symbol, in Egyptian, is the ostrich feather 𓆑 sign 𓄿 [H6] a thing believed to be as light as air.

#### Baby vowel



The **ahh ...** sound, aka "baby vowel", is typically the first sound that babies make, which as Lamprias and Seville argue is where the /a/ phoneme of letter A derives.

The /ah/ phonetic, phoneme, or sound, attached to or represented by letter A, according to Lamprias, the grandfather of Plutarch, is the sound made or produced when **air** passes out of the **mouth** of a new born baby, per reason that the 'ahh' sound is the first and easiest noise (ahh…) that a baby makes, when born:

> "The mouth is formed and fashioned by the motion of the lips ; now as soon as those are opened, that sound breaks forth, being very plain and simple, not requiring or depending upon the motion of the tongue , but gently breathed forth whilst that lies still. Therefore the /ah/ sound, of letter **A**, **is the first sound that children** make."
>
> — Lamprias (1930A/+25), "reported to Plutarch", in: "What is the Reason Alpha is Placed First in the Alphabet?", in *Moralia, Volume Three, Book Nine: Convivial Questions* (§:9.2.3)[7]

Seville, independently, concurs:

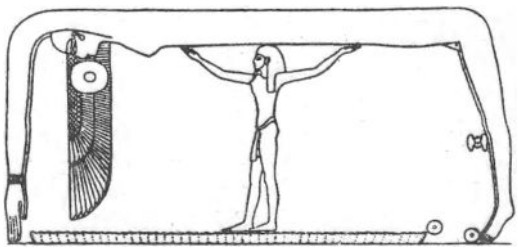
> "Letter **A** **is the first letter** among all peoples, **because it first initiates voice in babies as they are being born**."
>
> — Isidore Seville (1340A/615), *Etymologies* (pg. 41)[8]

Letter A, therefore, has come to be known as the baby vowel.

#### Air gods / air element

Enlil, the Sumerian air or wind god, and his letter A shaped hoe, which he uses to separate the stars from the earth.

In both Egyptian and Sumerian cosmology, the air gods, namely Shu, shown below, holding up the stars of space goddess Bet [Nut]:



and Enlil, as described in the "Song of the Hoe" (4000A/-2045), who separate the stars from earth with his magic hoe, are letter A = air prototype gods:

- **Shu**, signs: 𓇋 [A28] and 𓄿 [H6], the Egyptian air god, is the parent of Bet (Egyptian B) and Geb (Egyptian G).
- **Enlil** (𒀭𒇽𒇷), the Sumerian air god (or wind god), separates the stars from earth , using an **A**-shaped hoe [U6].

Enlil's letter A shaped hoe, was made of gold, silver, and lapis lazuli:

= **hoe**, used by Enlil, to separate stars from earth

The phonetic for the name hoe in Sumerian is an /a/ phoneme based word, which seems to be non-coincidental:

- (hoe) = /al/

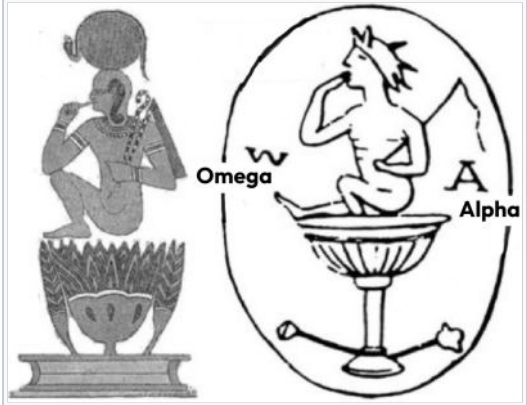
The following is a generic Sumerian plow, which seems to capture the visual nature of Enlil's letter A shaped hoe/plow:[9]

In Hebrew cosmology, likewise, according to the Sefer Yetzirah (1700A/+255), aka book of creation by letters, the first Hebrew letter, i.e. aleph (א), is the "air element".

In sum, all four of these cultural cosmologies: Egyptian, Sumerian, Greek, and Hebrew, point to the conclusion that letter A originated as "air" or "breath" breathed out of the mouth of a god; which, at some point, became symbolically the hoe or plow symbol, depending on century.

The four versions of this air-earth-stars model, in modern terms, is sort of akin to Big Bang theory, but tweaked or described differently in each country.

**Egyptian A vowel**



The Horus child and Harpocrates child, rising out of the solar lotus , the latter, on a Greek gem, shown with alpha (A) and omega (Ω) letters, with the number 9,999 written on the back.

The underlying Egyptian model behind why the baby vowel became attached to the first character of the alphabet is complicated, and not fully or 100% clear, presently, albeit other than that the basic outline is in view.

Firstly, Socrates said that the Egyptians, under the guise of Thoth [C3], were the first vowel theorists, and had an infinite number of vowels:

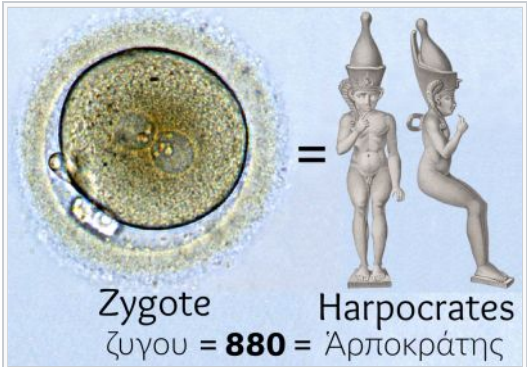
> "Theuth *observed* that sound was *infinite*; he was the first to notice that **the VOWEL sounds**, in that infinity**, were** not one, but **many**, and again that there were other elements which were not vowels but did have a sonant quality."
>
> — Socrates (2370A/-415), "Commentary"; cited by Plato, in his *Philebus* (§18b)[10]

Secondly, Ovid (1947A/+8), in his *Metamorphosis* (§:9.686-9.691), reported that the finger [D50] on the lips of the Harpocrates child [A17], signifies "silence" or is the finger of silence.[11] This leads us to conclude that when the Harpocrates child takes his finger off his lips [A17A] that air comes out of the mouth, and various phonetic sounds of the alphabet letters are made:[12]

**A**, **B**, **Γ**, **Δ**, **E**, **F**, **Z**, **H**, **Θ**, **I**, **K**, **Λ**, M, **N**, **Ξ**, **O**, **Π**, **Q**, **P**, **Σ**, **T**, **Y**, **Φ**, **X**, **Ψ**, **Ω**, **ϡ** (Ͳ), **ˏA** ()

The tricky part, however, is that there is seems to be complex mathematical framework behind this? Specifically, firstly, when the Harpocrates child is shown on Greek gems, the number 9,999 is written on the back.[13] Secondly, the lotus sign, in Egyptian numerals, is 1000, and thirdly, the finger is number 10,000, as shown below:

1. [Z1] = **1** ⇒ **A**
2. [V20] = **10** ⇒ **I**
3. [V1] = **100** ⇒ **R**
4. [M12] = **1000**
5. [D50] = **10,000** (or [A17] = **9,999**)
6. [I8] = **100,000** (or [G36])
7. [C11] = **1,000,000**
8. [V9] = **10,000,000**



The word value of **zygote** (ζυγου) and **Harpocrates** (Ἁρποκράτης) both seem to non-coincidentally equal **880**.

We also see that the tadpole [I8], aka the "animal embryo", so to say, is 100,000. Lastly, the word "zygote", a fertilized female gamete, and the name Harpocrates strangely both equal the number 880, in a seemingly non-coincidental manner:

- **880** = zygou (ζυγου), meaning: zygote
- **880** = Harpocrates (Ἁρποκράτης)

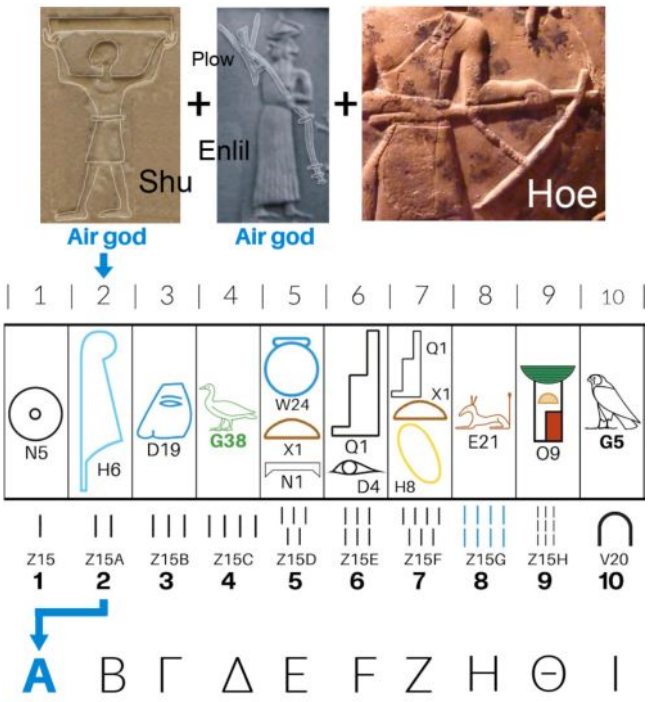
This indicates that there is a modular nine "base one" letter A vowel progression, on going from numbers 1 to 10 million, in a way that seems to capture what Socrates says about the Egyptians having an infinite vowel series?

The last complicating factor, is that the original "air", used to make or pronounce all the letter phonetics, seems to come from the lungs of the earth god Geb, as seen in the lung-trachea diagram, passing through the T-shaped trachea of the earth god. Whence, how this connects to the air passing through the lungs of the Harpocrates child, aka solar zygote, is not fully clear? We will return to this question, in a later

section, once we have learned more material.

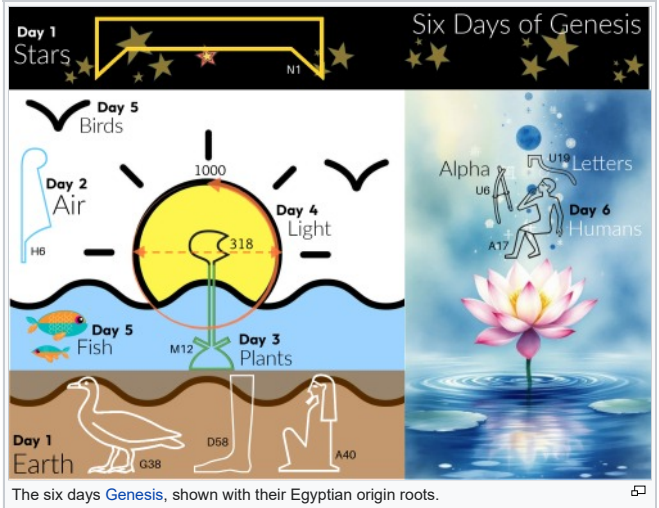
### Cubit order

The following shows the cubit ruler unit order match, wherein we see that Shu [A28], the air god, who separates the stars of space [N1], from earth, along with the Sumerian god Enlil, holding his A-shaped plow [U13] / hoe [U6], who separates the stars from earth with his hoe, and the Scorpion II holding a large A-shaped hoe [U6], all of which syncretized conceptually into the ostrich air feather sign [H6], in the 2nd cubit unit spot, eventually becoming the hoe-shaped letter A, as the first letter or stoicheion in the Greek alphabet:


Shu
Plow
Enlil
Hoe
Air god
Air god
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
N5 H6 D19 G38 W24 X1 N1 Q1 D4 Q1 X1 H8 E21 O9 G5
Z15 Z15A Z15B Z15C Z15D Z15E Z15F Z15G Z15H V20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A B Γ Δ E F Z H Θ I

This air as 2nd unit, in the cubit order, also matches with Hebrew creation, described in Genesis (§1.6)[14], wherein Elohim (אֱלֹהִים), the Hebrew creator god, makes air on the 2nd day, i.e. buts a rakía (רָקִיעַ‎) or firmament between the "two waters", as it is described:

- Day one: stars and earth are made.
- **Day two**: air is made.
- Day three: "vegetable life" is made.[15]
- Day four: "light" (the sun) is made.
- Day five: swimming and flying creatures are made.
- Day six: and creatures were made, crawling things, cattle and humans.

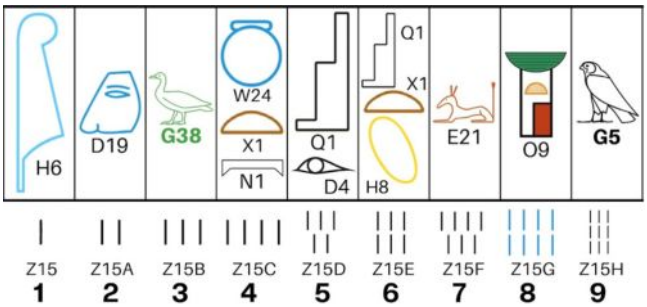


The six days Genesis, shown with their Egyptian origin roots.

Therefore, to summarize, as air is invisible, and the ostrich feather [H6] is not the best sign to make into a simple character, designed to drawn easily in lined-script, the hoe [U6] was chosen to be the type or character shape of letter A, but in such a way that it retained its "air" element theme. Presumably, also, the hoe / plow was chosen, per reason that it is the tool that adds "air" to the soil, when it is hoed or plowed, i.e. when the soil is overturned, so that seeds can grow.

#### Circle dot ?

The mysterious circle dot [N5], as shown adjacent, is the first unit in the cubit ruler. When the alphabet formed, this circle dot unit was either eliminated or became something equivalent to the zero point or zero value in the alphabetic letter-number system, thereby shifting all the remaining units one spot to the left, as shown below:



Visuals of the circle dot sign [N5], the first unit on the cubit ruler, shown over a T-shaped trachea.

A B Γ Δ E F Z H Θ

Therein making the air feather sign 𓄿 [H6] become the new 1st unit, whence making letter A, the air element letter, be the first alphabet letter. With the circle dot removed, and the cubit units left-shifted once, we also see exact alignment with other letters seen in Greek alphabet order, a shown below, as we will discuss:

1. 𓄿 [H6] ⇒ **A**
2. ❓
3. 𓎛 [G38] ⇒ **Γ**
4. ▽ [C297D] (pudenda) of 𓃀 [N1] ⇒ **Δ**
5. 𓂋 𓅱 [D4, Q1] (Osiris, first born of five **E**-pagomenal children) ⇒ **E**
6. ❓
7. 𓆑 [E20] ⇒ **Z**
8. 𓏤𓏤 [Z15G] ⇒ **H**
9. ❓

While more than a dozen theories have been proffered as to what this circle dot sign is, e.g. Champollion who said it is Ra or the sun 🌞, the leading candidate presently, is that it is a mixture of the pole star ✨ and Philae island 🏝, both mirrored to each other, and mixed with an umbilical cord concept of some sort? We will return to this later.

#### Odd-even rule

All letters or rather things, in the Egyptian scheme, are said to derive from water 💧 (Thales, 2550A/-595), and since letters or stoicheia, in the Greek version of this scheme, are male and female based, as mentioned, depending on if they are odd or even stoicheia, aka the odd-even rule, as Aprodisias has reported:

> "Male 𓂸 {M} numbers are **odd**, female 𓂹 {F} numbers are **even**, and marriage 💍 is number **five** 5."
>
> — Alexander Aphrodisias (1750A/+205), *Commentaries in Metaphysica* (38.8-41.2)[16]

We thus have the following logic:

- **Male** = *odd* stoicheia (letters): 1 (**A**), 3 (**G**), 5 (**E**), 7 (**Z**), 9 (**Θ**), 11 (**K**), 13 (**M**), 15 (**Ξ**), 17 (**P**), 19 (**R**), 21 (**T**), 23 (**Φ**), 25 (**Ψ**), 27 (**Ϡ**)
- **Female** = *even* stoicheia (letters): 2 (**B**), 4 (**D**), 6 (**F**), 8 (**H**), 10 (**I**), 12 (**L**), 16 (**O**), 18 (**Q**), 20 (**S**), 22. (**Y**), 24 (**X**), 26 (**Ω**), 28 (𓄿**A** or 𓇋 [M12])
- **Neuter** (Hapi) = 14 (**N**)

Where odd stoicheia or letter-numbers are "male", e.g. letter **G**, the 3rd stoicheion, as discussed below, is based on Geb the male earth 🌍 god, and even stoicheia or letter-numbers are "female", e.g. letter B, the 2nd stoicheion, is based on Bet, the female stars ✨ of space goddess, a logic first semi-discerned by Israel Zolli (30A/1925).

In this case, letter A is based on the "male" air god Shu, whence letter A is an odd stoicheion.

### Type evolution

The following, to summarize, is the current letter **A** [1] type evolution (see: decoding history) synopsis:

𓏺𓂸 {M} » ⊙ » 🌞 » 𓂓 » 𓃀 » 𓄿 » 𓃾 » 𓃿 » 𓄁 » 𓇋 » 𓇋 » 𓈖 » 𓈖 » 𓎛 » 𓏲 » 𓍿 » □, 𓉔 « ⊀, 𓃹 » **A**, α 𓇋 « ϰ » 𓃻 » 𓃻, ϰ » Ⲗ » Ꮋ » Ꭻ » ᒧ » ᕹ » Ꮀ » ι » 𝔄, α

where sign 𓏺 [Z1] means one, and male god sign 𓂸 {M}, according to the odd-even rule, means the letter is an "odd" stoicheion.

### Egyptological match?

These air / hoe-plow proto-type signs, behind letter A, to clarify, along with all the letters discussed to follow, were all deciphered by Thims *prior* to his reading (A69/2024) of the specifics of the Rosetta Stone translation work done by Thomas Young (136A/1819) and Jean Champollion (133A/1822). This is important to keep in mind, throughout this dissertation, per reason that the two models, namely the cosmology-based decipherment of the hieroglyphs behind letters and the Rosetta-based decipherment of hieroglyphs behind letters directly conflict each other.

The following summarized status quo Egyptological beliefs or rather dogma about the origin of the type and phonetic of letter A:

1. 𓂝 = ΦΘā {Ptah} 𓁹 [C19] (Young, 136A/1819)
2. 𓂝 = /mr/ {love ❤} (Champollion, 123A/1832)
3. /a/ = 𓄿 [G1] {vulture} (Champollion, 123A/1832)
4. ⊀ = 𓃹 [F1] = 𓄡, glottal stop: /ʔ/ (Gardiner, 28A/1927)
5. 𓄿 [G1] = 𓄡, glottal stop: /ʔ/ (Gardiner, A2/1957)

These post Rosetta era letter A decodings, as we see, do not match with the previous eight decoding points?

The modern *status quo* academic consensus, accordingly, e.g. if one takes a college class on this subject or consults Wikipedia, being that, in English, the type (or shape) of letter **A** derives from the ox head 𓃹 [F1], which had a glottal stop 𓄡 phonetic, spoken by Semites in Sinai, in 3500A (-1345); that in Egyptian, the vulture 𓄿 [G1] was the reduced phonetic for the glottal stop sound; and that the hoe sign 𓂝 [U6] made the /mr/ phonetic to the Egyptians, and is an A-shaped sign that has NOTHING at all to do with the type origin of the actual letter A we are now using!

Future historians, will likely look back on this, and classify this situation as the linguistic dark age. To get us out of this dark age, we will need to go through, in a step-by-step manner, the derivational origin of all of the alphabet letters, before we can adequately tackle this two-millennia year old letter A linguistics and Egyptology overhauling problem.

### Summary

The following summarizes the various historically conjectured letter A type and phonetic origin theories:[17]

1. /a/ = first sound out of the mouth of Harpocrates [A17] (Ovid, 1947A/+8)[18]
2. /a/ = baby vowel (Lamprias, 1930A/+25)
3. **A** = odd (male) stoicheion (Aphrodisias, 1750A/+205)
4. **A** (א) = air element (Sefer Yetzirah, 1700A/+255)
5. [U6] = hiero-alpha (ιερ-αλφα) (Kircher, 301A/1654)
6. ἀ (A) = ibis [G26A] leg equilateral triangle △, with beak between legs (Kircher, 301A/1654)
7. **A** = /a/ phoneme of illiterate unattested PIE land speaker (Jones, 169A/1786), said to have randomly invented the word Greek word ἄροτρον (árotron) or ↘rotron, meaning: "plow ↘", from the reconstructed word *h₂érh₃trom (Beekes, A56/2011), some 9,000+ years ago in Anatolia (Renfew, A33/1987).
8. = ⊀ = **A** = /a/ (Thims, A67/2022)

Letter A, in short, has been proved to be based on the type of the Egyptian hoe [U6] or plow ↘ [U13]; but the ramifications of this with respect to 200+ years of deeply ingrained proto-Indo-European etymology research, aka status quo academic dogma, is something that has yet to feel the impact of the tidal wave.

The Hmolpedia letter A decoding history gives a more detailed, chronologically ordered, digression on letter A origin, for those interested.

## Letter B

### Abstract

The hieroglyphic sign origin of the type of letter B has been determined, independently, by Israel Zolli (30A/1925) and Libb Thims (18 Feb A67/2022), to be a female goddess in an woman "on top" cosmological sexual position; the Egyptian stars of space goddess sign [N1] or [C199A] specifically; goddess name: Nut (Budge, 51A/1904) or Bet (Thims, A68/2023), among other historical reconstructions [see: Nut (etymon)].

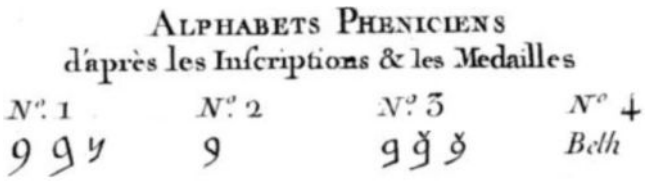
### Barthelemy

In 197A (1758), Jean Barthelemy, in his "Reflections on Some Phoenician Monuments, and on the Alphabets that Result from Them", from the following sources:

1. Melqart Cippi inscriptions
2. Phoenician coins □
3. Pococke Kition inscriptions

determined the following Phoenician B letter type variants:[19]

Phoenician coin 6, from plate 2, where Barthelemy matches the Phoenician B ( ᐷ ) to the Hebrew B ( ב ), based on the words found around the name Hercules.



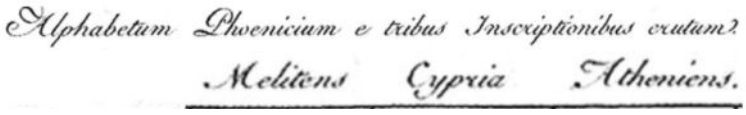

wherein, from source #3, the Kition inscriptions, from Cyprus island, we see two female body shaped so-called "armed B" versions of of Phoenician B:

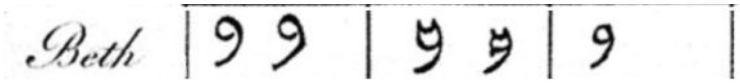
- = ᐷ ⇒ **B**
- = ᐷ ⇒ **B**

Beyond this, Barthelemy does not seem to venture a conjecture as to what exactly the V-shaped symbol is, coming off the top of the Phoenician B (ᐷ), shown in version #3? Rather, his focus here is to map each Phoenician alphabet letter to its parallel Hebrew alphabet letter.

### Akerblad

In 154A (1801), Johan Akerblad, in his Phoenician alphabet table, which seems to have been part of his PhD dissertation work done under Antoine Sacy, building on Barthelemy, identified the following Phoenician letter B character types:






wherein, from the Cypria source, we see two "armed B" variants:

- = 𐤁 ⇒ **B**
- = 𐤁 ⇒ **B**

The points (or "arms") above the Kition Phoenician B signs here, are less V-like.

### Zolli: B = woman

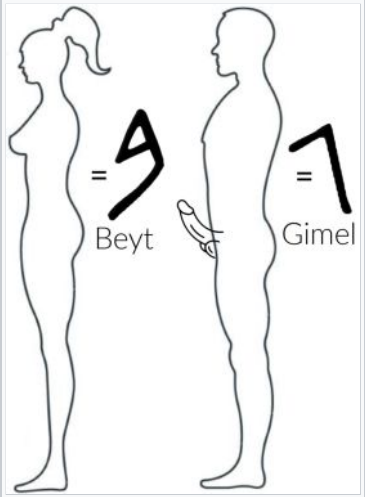
In 30A (1925), Israel Zolli, in his *Sinai Script and Greco-Latin Alphabet: Origin and Ideology*, stated that letter B and letter G are hieroglyphic based, and that the two letters are type based on a female body and male body (with phallus erect), as follows:[20]

> "Letter **B** or beth [𐤁] is a female body, and letter **G** or gimel [𐤂] is a male body with phallus erect. The alphabet is a chain of sexual symbols which render a cosmogenic-anthropogenic theory."
>
> — Israel Zolli (30A/1925), *Sinai Script and Greco-Latin Alphabet* (pg. #)

In short:

- Beth [𐤁] = female body
- Gimel [𐤂] = male body (with phallus 𓂸 [D52] erect)

Presently, as an actual physical copy of this book has been difficult to find, being that it was a 68-page booklet, and self-published, and seemingly controversial, being that Zolli was a radical Jewish Rabbi in Rome, who had conflicts with his congregants, later converting to Christianity, what we know of Zolli's theory, is what has been reported by the reviews of Gunther Roeder (A30/1925), in *Literary Weekly Magazine* (pg. 278), and by Alfred Kallir (A6/1961), in his *Sign and Design: The Psychogenetic Source of the Alphabet* (pg. 62). In short, we do not know exactly which cosmic "female body" and cosmic "male body erect" that Zolli is referring to here?




Israel Zolli's 30A (1925) beth (**B**) ( 𐤁 ) and gimel (**G**) ( 𐤂 ) letter origin theory.

### Ball: 乃 = 𐤁 = breasts

In A55 (2010), Jennifer Ball, in her article "Breasts, Vaginas, and Tools: Musings on the roots of our alphabet", deduced correctly, per argument that the Chinese word for breast 奶[W] is based on the character type of a sideways or top view of female breasts, namely the breast 乃 or /nai/ {Mandarin} character:[21]

**Historical forms of 乃**

| Breasts | Top view | | Oracle | Bronze | Qin slip | Ancient | Seal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ⇒ | | | | | |

that, accordingly, the English letter **B**, likewise, must come from a root or parent character that has something to do with breasts, breast feeding, and or milk 🥛 generally the idea that the Phoenician B (𐤁) is a woman with large breasts?[22] Moreover, Ball argued that all three signs: English **B**, Phoenician **B** (𐤁), and Chinese **B** (乃) must derive from an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic sign showing female breasts? Incorrectly, however, she argued that the Egyptian bread 🍞 loaf sign 𓏏 [X1], which kind of looks like a breast, is the origin of letter B, type evolving as follows:

[X1] ⇒ 𐤁 ⇒ 乃 ⇒ **B**

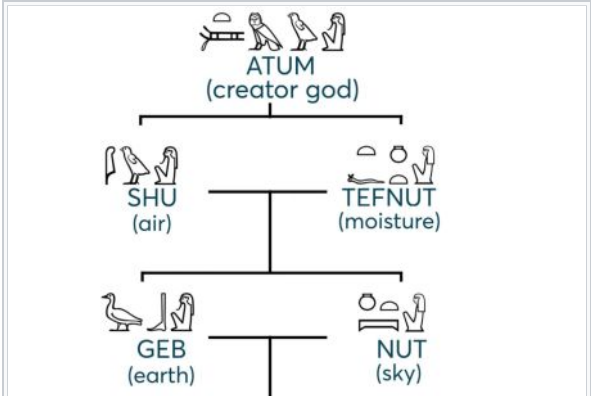
The actual hieroglyphic breast signs, however, are: 𓂝 [D27] "small breast" and 𓂞 [D27A] "large breast".

### Thims

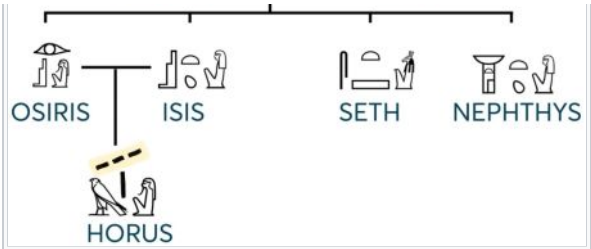
#### Ennead order

On 8 Apr A65 (2020), Thims, based on the Pyramid Text (4300A/-2345) defined Ennead god family creation sequence, per the Samuel Mercer (3A/1952) translation, the Atlas = Shu decoding of Gerald Massey (48A/1907), the Atlas (Ατλας) = **532** = alpha (Αλφα) matching and Θ = Ennead decodings of Kieren Barry (A44/1999), and the Ogdoad (8 god family) births Ennead (9 god family) recension theory of Gary Greenberg (A45/2000), as previously summarized in the Ennead order section, had mapped out the following alphabet order framework:

1. **Atum**
2. **Shu** 𓇋 [H6] ⇒ Atlas (Ατλας) 𓀭 [A28] = **532** = alpha (Αλφα) 𓄿 ⇒ **A**
3. Tefnut



4. **Geb**
5. Nut
6. **Osiris**
7. Isis
8. **Set** ⇒ [?] ⇒ **Ogdoad** (births Ennead) ⇒ **?**
9. Nephthys 𓁟 [O9] = 9th god of **Ennead** (ἐννέἄ) [**111**] ⇒ theta (θητα) [**318**] ⇒ **Θ**
10. **Horus** (10th god of Ennead) / **Anubis** (step brother of Horus)



The standard model of the Ennead god creation sequence (Wegner, A66/2021).[23]

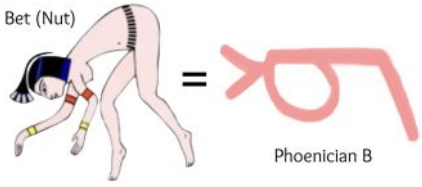
Thims, over the next four years, with this framework in place, wherein letters A and Θ had been mapped out, as to their Egyptian god origin order or sequence, began to press his mind 💭 to the problem of where the other Greek letters 🆎 fit or matched exactly between alpha (A) [**1st** stoicheion] and theta (Θ) [**9th** stoicheion]:

**A** (Shu), **B** (?), **Γ** (?), **Δ** (?), **E** (?), **F** (?), **Z** (?), **H** (Ogdoad), **Θ** (Ennead)

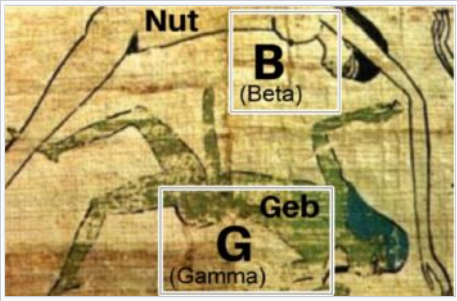
The problem, at this stage, was a grand one, to say the least, as Thims, in Hmolpedia, e.g., had been conjecturing theories about the Egyptian sign origin of delta for 15+ years previously, and Plutarch, as we know, rattled is brain, in his "On the E at Delphi" (1850A/+105), proffering seven possible explanations about the origin of letter E, three of which hanging in the Delphi temple where he worked as a priest, but with little success.

### 𓃀 (N1) = B

On 18 Feb A67 (2022), Thims, having studied Barthelemy's sketches of the Kition Phoenician so-called "armed B" character 𐤁 (2900A/-945), read Ball's B = breasts theory, but not yet read Zolli's cosmogenic-anthropogenic B & Γ sex theory, matched the Phoenician B (𐤁) to the Egyptian stars ✨ of space goddess, sign: 𓃀 [N1], carto-phonetic name: Nut, as found in Turin Erotic Papyrus (3100A/-1145), as follows:




The following shows Nut, later renamed as Bet (Thims, A68/2023), in the Geb and Bet position, on the Butehamun coffin (2950A/-995), with letters **B**, **Γ**, and **R** overlaid, showing Bet on all fours 𓎛 [C199A], Geb erect 𓃭 [A97B], and a ram head-butting 𓃟 [F8] sign:

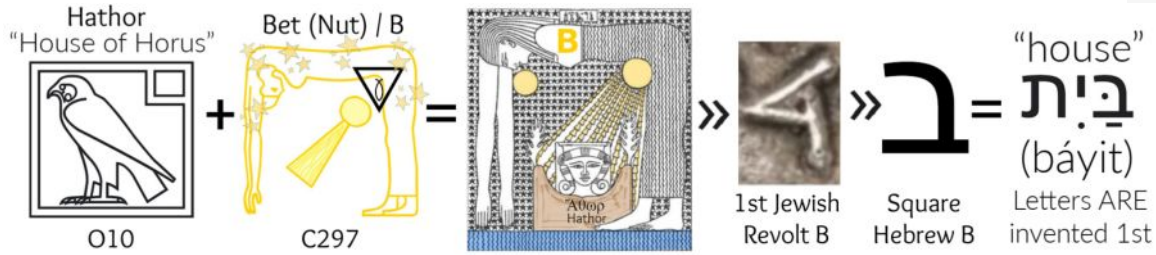


A view of Bet ( 𐤁 ) over Geb ( 𐤂 ), in the heaven or stars ✨ over earth 🌍 sexual position.

We will digress on letters G and R, as we progress.

#### House 𓉔 of Hathor

On 5 Oct A68 (2023), Thims explained that Horus inside of box sign 𓉔 [O10], aka Hathor as this historically had been translated, meaning that the solar falcon is in the "house of Hathor", defined as the Milky Way cow 🐄, as follows:

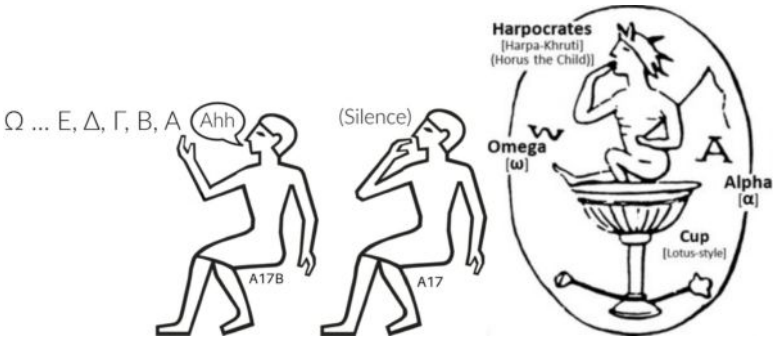



This solves the long-riddles puzzle 🧩 of why Hebrew B (ב), aka beth, is oft-cited as meaning "house", or báyit (בַּיִת), has led alphabet historians to previously think that this meant a physical earth-bound house 🏠 or tent 🏕, which sent people looking, over the last century or two, for hieroglyphic signs for house, on a wild goose chase of sorts.

## Phonetic

The current working hypothesis for the origin of the /b/ phonetic associated with letter B, is that is the baby babble sound, made with the Harpocrates child takes his "finger of silence" (Ovid, 1947A/+8)[24] off his lips, to make the /ah/, /ba/, /ga/, /da/, etc., sounds normally made

by infants as the learn to speak 🗣.[25]



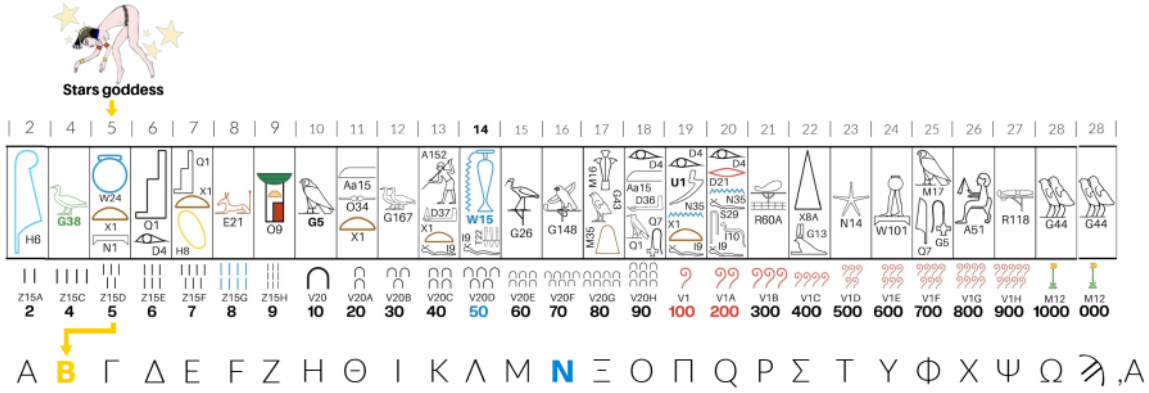

## Cubit order

The following is the royal cubit 𓍼 [D42] ruler 📏 match of the "W24-X1-N1 (𓊃𓏏𓉔) goddess", i.e. stars ✨ of space goddess, aka Nut {carto-phonetics} or Bet {EAN phonetics}, to letter **B**:

Wherein, as we see, the W24-X1-N1 (𓊃𓏏𓉔) goddess moved from the 5th cubit ruler spot to the 2nd alphabet stoicheion position. We have reasonably good agreement here.

### Reduced cubit order

Next, if the circle dot ⊙ [N5] sign is made zero (0), and the air moisture sneeze 🤧 sign 𓂋 [D19], aka the Tefnut goddess sign, is subsumed with the ostrich feather air sign 𓄡 [H6], in the sense of the "humidity saturated atmosphere", as we now define air, and or simply removed as an obsolete (or atrophied) sign, we have the following so-called reduced cubit ruler order:




wherein the W24-X1-N1 (𓊃𓏏𓉔) goddess moved from the 3rd spot to the 2nd spot. We now have an even better match!

### Shu, Geb, Nut names?

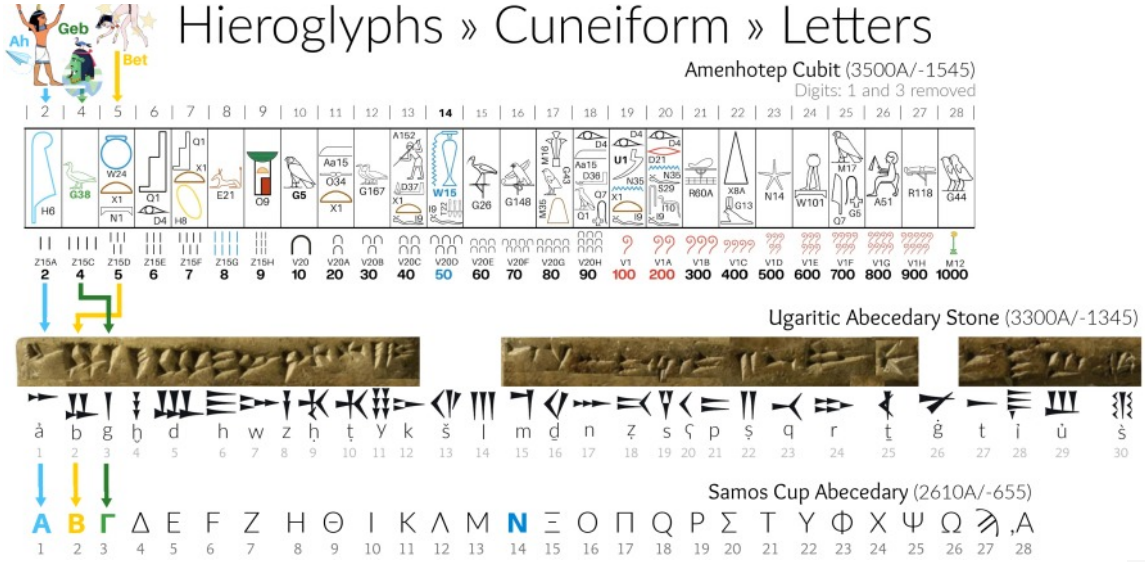
As the reader will have noticed, at this point, we have explicitly switched from the standard, say Gardiner or Wikipedia defined names of **Shu**, **Geb**, and **Nut**, to the following, respectively:

1. H6, G43, A40 (𓄡𓅱𓀁) god
2. G38, D58, A40 (𓃭𓎛𓀁) god
3. W24-X1-N1 (𓊃𓏏𓉔) goddess

per reason that there is no actual historically attested evidence for what exactly these three gods were called, phonetically, in the alphabetic languages? The reader should *strongly* keep this fact in mind as they progress through this dissertation.

## Ugaritic order

The following shows the H6 (𓄡) **air** 🌬 **god**, aka **Ah** (see: Shu (etymon)) or Shu, the G38 (𓃭) **earth** 🌍 **god** (aka Geb), and the W24-X1-N1 (𓊃𓏏𓉔) **stars** ✨ **goddess** (aka **Bet** or Nut) goddess, matched to the reduced cubit version of the Amenhotep I cubit (3500A/-1545), the Ugaritic stone abecedary (3300A/-1345), and the Samos cup abecedary (2610A/-655):


Hieroglyphs » Cuneiform » Letters
Amenhotep Cubit (3500A/-1545)
Digits: 1 and 3 removed
Ugaritic Abecedary Stone (3300A/-1345)
Samos Cup Abecedary (2610A/-655)

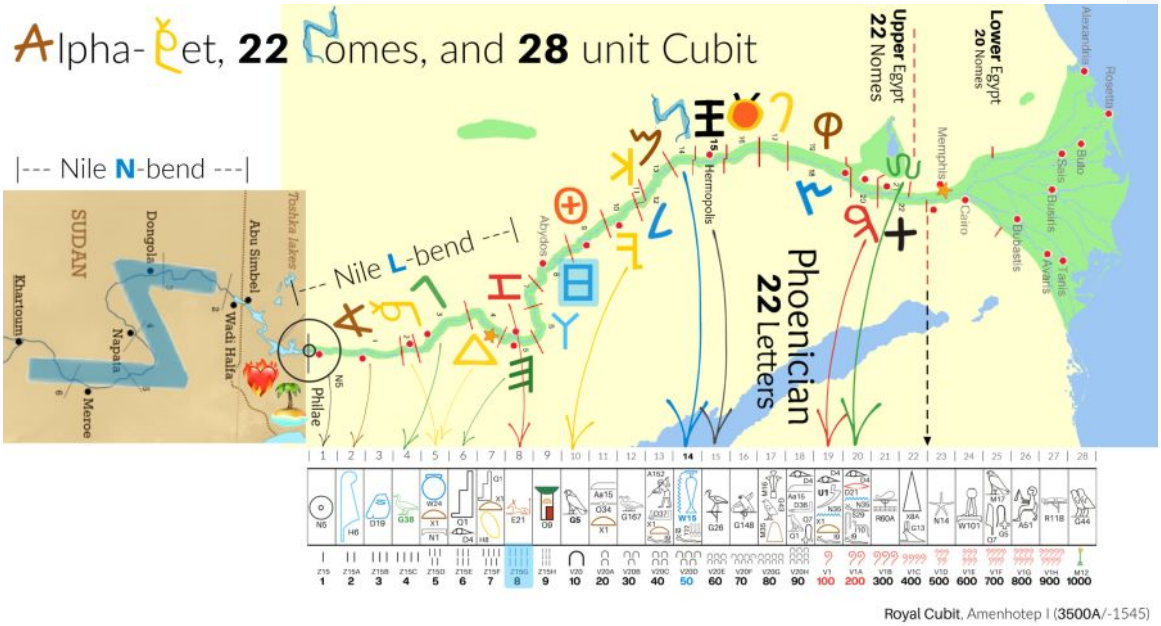
Wherein we see excellent matching on the first three alphabet letters:

1. [H6, G43, A40] ⇒ (å) ⇒ **A**
2. [W24, X1, N1, B1] ⇒ (b) ⇒ **B**
3. [G38, D58, A40] ⇒ (g) ⇒ **Γ** (G)

With the exception that G and B switched places on going from the Egyptian cubit sign order to Ugaritic cuneiform phonetic order.

### Nome order

The following shows the 22 Phoenician letters, mapped to the 22 nomes of Upper Egypt, wherein we can see letter **B** mapped to nome #2, with Philae island defined as the circle dot ⊙ [N5] of the cubit ruler:[26]

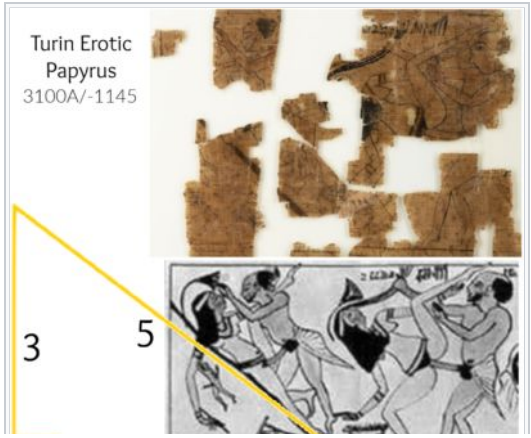



Royal Cubit, Amenhotep I (3500A/-1545)

As to what sense we can make of this nome #2 = letter B matching, we will have to ruminate?

### Geometric order

In 3100A (-1145), Turin Erotic Papyrus depicted the Egyptian cosmos creating 3:4:5 sexual triangle, showing Geb and Bet having sex, on the **5**-side or **E**-side or hypotenuse of the triangle, as follows:




In 1850A (+105), Plutarch, in his *Moralia, Volume Five* (§:56A), citing Plato (2330A/-375), in *Republic* (§:546B-C) and *Timaeus* (§:50C-D), said that the 3:4:5 triangle defines perfect births, in the cosmic scheme of things:

> "In the 3:4:5 triangle , upright [**3** or **Γ** or **G** side], therefore, may be likened to the **male**, the base [**4** or **Δ** or **B²** side] to the **female**, and the *hypotenuse* [5 side] to the **child** of both."
>
> — Plutarch (1850A/+105), *Moralia, Volume Five* (§:56A)

From which the 25 to 28 sign Egyptian alphabet is mathematically derived:

"**Five** [5] makes a **square** [5² = 25] of itself, as many as the **letters** of the **Egyptian alphabet**, and as many as the years of the life of the **Apis** [] (Osiris-Apis) [i.e. 27 (sampi) or **28** (age when Osiris dies or years of his rule)]."

Geb or earth god having sex with Bet or stars goddess, on the 5-side (E-side) of a 3:4:5 triangle.

As we see the base of the 3:4:5 cosmic sex triangle is related to letter **B**, such that the 4-side or Δ-side is the mathematical dynamic of letter B, which children two millennia were instructed about in school:

> "In school, we learn about the **dynameis** (δυναμεις) [R8] of the stoicheia (στοιχεια) or letter-number elements."
>
> — Dionysius Halicarnassus (1985A/-30), *Demosthenes* (52); cited by Barry Powell (A36/1999) in *Homer and the Origin of the Greek Alphabet* (pg. 22)

We will attempt to digress further on this puzzle , as we progress.

### Incorrect decodings

Incorrect letter B type decodings, as detailed further in the letter B decoding history page (§: Incorrect), include the following:

- {tent} » ∩ ⇒ **B** (ב) (Friedrich Gesenius, 126A/1829)
- {half-house} » » Ꟈ ⇒ **B** (ב) (Charles Lenormant (117A/1838)
- {two-chambered eastern house} ⇒ **B** (ב) (Isaac Taylor, 72A/1883)
- [O10E] {mansion, temple} / [O1] {house} = **B** (ב) (Alan Gardiner, 39A/1916)
- [O4] {reed shelter} = **B** (ב) (David Sacks, A48/2003)

These, as we see, are but haphazard efforts to find a symbol that matches to the word "house", i.e. or báyit (בַּיִת[W]), the associated name of Hebrew B (ב).

### Type evolution

The following is the updated "Egyptian B" type hieroglyphic signs: O10, N1, C199, and C297, to letter evolution:

{F} » [O10] » [N1] » [C199] » [C297] » □, Π « « Ꟈ « **B** » β » ɣ » ϐ » ϐ » ב « ב » ∩ » ϐ » ß » ⊔ » ℬ, ƀ »

b

### Egyptological match?

The following Wikipedia letter B[W] summary, of the type and phonetic origin of B, gives the basic (confused) status quo model of things, basically saying that letter B was invented in Sinai (3500A/-1545), by relatives of Shem, after he got off Noah's ark:

> "The Egyptian hieroglyph for the consonant /b/ had been an image of a foot and calf [D58], but bēt, Phoenician for 'house', was a modified form of a Proto-Sinaitic glyph , adapted from the separate hieroglyph [O1] /pr/ meaning 'house'."

Secondly, from the Champollion 133A sign list (1822), the following are the two main conjectured reduced phonetic signs for B:

- [R7] = /b/, from Berenice cartouche
- [D58] = /b/, from Geb (etymon)

None of which matching the now largely proved fact that letter **B** is based on the stars goddess sign [N1].

### Summary

The following summarizes the various historically conjectured correct letter B type and phonetic origin theories:

1. /b/ or /ba/ = 1st baby consonant (Ovid, 1947A/+8; Lamprias, 1930A/+25; Thims, A69/2024)
2. **B** = even (female) stoicheion (Aphrodisias, 1750A/+205)
3. **B** = **4**-side [**Δ** , $2^2$, or $B^2$ side] of a 3:4:5 sexual "perfect birth" triangle (Plato, 2330A/-375; Plutarch, 1850A/+105)
4. **B** (Ꟈ) = female body of a sexual cosmogenic-anthropogenic theory (Zolli, 30A/1925)
5. **B** (Ꟈ) = [N1] or [C199] (Thims, 18 Feb A67/2022)

The Hmolpedia letter B decoding history gives a more detailed, chronologically ordered, digression on letter B origin, for those interested.

## Letter Γ

### Abstract

The hieroglyphic sign origin of the type of letter **Γ** has been determined, independently, by Israel Zolli (30A/1925) and Libb Thims (18 Feb A67/2022), to be a male god in a man "on bottom" cosmological sexual position; the Egyptian earth and geometry god, hiero-name: [G38, D58, A40] or [A97B] specifically; god name: Keb (Κηβ) [30] (Antioch, 1310A/+645) or Geb (Renouf, 2 Nov 69A/1886), among other historical reconstructions [see: Geb (etymon)].

### Γ ⇒ C (#3) and G (#7)

(add)

### Phonetic

(add)

## Letter Δ

### Type

(add)

### Phonetic

(add)

## Quotes

> “Egyptian hieroglyphic writing is the source of all existing alphabets. The letters of the alphabet are phonograms which by the process of long continued detrition have reached an extreme stage of simplicity both as regards *form* and *value*. If the *history of any* one [**letter**] of our **alphabetic symbols** be traced backwards, it *will* be found to *resolve* itself ultimately into the conventionalized picture of **some object**. In spite of long continued usage during so many centuries, the modern letter retains in almost every instance manifest features derived from the *primitive* **picture** from which it has descended.”
>
> — Isaac Taylor (72A/1883), *The Alphabet: An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters, Volume One* (pgs. 8-9)

> “The alphabet, from the very beginning, should have had **27 signs** in order to meet the needs of mathematics, that is to meet the necessity of using the enneads of the Egyptian numeral system.“
>
> — Dimitris Psychoyos (A50/2005), “The Forgotten Art of Isopsephy” (pg. 157)[27]

> “If Young were correct in supposing that none of the Egyptian scripts was alphabetic, then the purported wisdom of that ancient land would vanish into the abyss.”
>
> — Jed Buchwald (A65/2020), *Riddle of the Rosetta* (pg. 282)

## End matter

The table of Egyptian cosmological linguistics (ECL) dissertation sections:

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